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THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The finances of almost all local bodies are not sound. This accounts for disparity in the scales of pay of local body employees and Government employees.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, may I know what the exact scales of pay under local bodies are, compared to those under the Government?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : A separate question may be put, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that on account of the disparity in the scales of pay, the local bodies are not able to have servants in continuous service? The men want to jump on to Government service.

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : As far as possible, they stick to the employment under the local bodies. I do not think that they are leaving it like that. We allow the local bodies to fix the scales of pay in the best way possible.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Cannot the Government themselves subsidize the local bodies to such an extent as they will be able to give the Government scales of pay?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : If that convenience was there, it would have already been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

(1) THE MADRAS GRAMDAN VILLAGES (REPAYMENT OF DEBTS) BILL, 1959.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959.’

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Bill is introduced.

(2) GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1959-60—cont.

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* DR. MAHOMED USMAN : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you, Sir, for calling me to speak just now especially when the Hon. the Minister for Home is here. About three or four years ago,

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the Wakfs Act was introduced in this Hall and a retired Muslim Government official was appointed to make a survey of wakfs throughout the State. This officer did not realize that he was to make a survey of the wakfs only. But actually, he made a survey of mankind from China to Peru. He thought that he was the monarch of all he surveyed and that there was none to question his right, forgetting the fact that there was the Government and that there was the High Court to set matters right. I am saying these things by way of introductory remarks in order to point out the absurd way in which work was carried out by this officer. He had asked a number of institutions registered under Act XXI of 1860, I mean Muslim institutions, throughout the whole State to state whether he could not bring those institutions under the Wakf Act. So far as the Wakf Act is concerned, it is fundamentally religious and the properties that are covered by that Act are those which were dedicated by Muslims for the benefit of Muslims with a religious object. But, in the case of Act XXI of 1860, there is no such dedication, the owners are Hindus or Muslims, or Hindus and Muslims and the beneficiaries belong to all communities. There is no semblance of communalism at all. Those institutions exist for the promotion of learning, advancement of science and literary attainments. A number of such institutions are now brought under the Wakfs Act. Notices have now been sent to a number of such institutions. I can give facts from personal knowledge, because I am connected with some of them and I have first-hand knowledge about them. Such institutions get notices saying, 'If you do not submit certain statements before 5th March or so, you will be liable to a fine up to Rs. 1,000'. I cannot understand why this officer brought such institutions registered under Act XXI of 1860 under the Wakf Act. These institutions are quite different and the purposes for which they have been established are quite different. The objects of the Wakf Act are religious while those of the institutions registered under Act XXI of 1860 are secular. We have to face a very unfortunate situation to-day. Supposing these institutions are brought under the Wakfs Act, then the beneficiaries should be Muslims only. There are a number of Muslim institutions registered under Act XXI of 1860 throughout the State. There are various educational institutions, schools and colleges, where Hindu and Muslim students are studying. If now these institutions are brought under the Wakfs Act, then all the Hindu students studying in these schools and colleges would have to be driven out of these institutions. I want to ask the Hon. the Home Minister whether it is for this sacred purpose that the Wakfs Act has been introduced. I may tell you that will be the result of applying the provisions of the Wakfs Act to the institutions registered under Act XXI of 1860. Is it for the purpose of driving out the Hindu students from these institutions that the Wakfs Act has been passed? I would like to put this question to the Hon. the Minister for Home. Take, for instance, the Lawley Hall of the Anjuman in Mount Road constructed by the munificence of a Hindu gentleman and for which generous funds were provided by the late Dewan Bahadur Govind-doss Chaturbujdoss and the Maharaja of Vizianagaram about 50

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years ago. I learn that the New College and the Women's College at Teynampet registered under Act XXI of 1860 have also been brought under the Wakfs Act. There are a number of other institutions registered under Act XXI of 1860 which have also been brought under the Wakfs Act. I cannot simply understand how the Wakfs Act can apply to any of these institutions. I am also at a loss to understand how the officer could bring these institutions under the Wakfs Act in spite of the protests made by the parties concerned. Something should be done to put an end to the work done, unreasonable and highhanded, by this officer. If the Government do not interfere immediately, things will go from bad to worse. These institutions wrongly brought into the list have all received notices stating, 'If you do not comply with the conditions and if you do not satisfy the Board by giving the prescribed statement, you will be subject to a fine up to Rs. 1,000'. I would appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Home kindly to look into the matter. If he can give me an assurance that he will look into the matter and do the needful, I shall be much obliged to him. There is no power for the Board to remove institutions wrongly included in the list. This is another wonderful feature about it. Unless the Government bring an Amending Bill and take steps to give the Board power to exclude institutions wrongly included in the list, I think there will be a lot of trouble and that will be the legacy left by the Commissioner to the Board, to the Government and to everybody concerned. This is a serious matter and I would very much like the Hon. the Home Minister to do the needful. Under no stretch of imagination could any man think that the institutions registered under Act XXI of 1860 could be brought under the Wakfs Act. I am sure the two legal friends sitting on the other side will appreciate what I am saying. I would like to repeat that the objects of the institutions registered under Act XXI of 1860 are secular and that they are quite different from those coming under the Wakfs Act which are religious and communal. So, how can anybody bring institutions which are registered under Act XXI of 1860 under the Wakfs Act and thus bring trouble to the institutions, to their managements and to others? I would, therefore, appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Home to say that he will look into the matter. I want him to give this assurance and do the needful.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, thanks to the hon. Member, this matter has been brought to my notice just now for the first time. I shall certainly look into the matter.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, I first offer my sincerest congratulations to the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Ministry on the very fine Budget, a surplus Budget that has been presented this year. The Hon. the Finance Minister has presented a surplus Budget this year and the surplus is given to be Rs. 1.39 crores. From 1950 to 1958, we have always been having deficit Budgets. That people

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have been spared of further taxation is indeed a boon. It is gratifying to note that this surplus is offset by the grant of enhanced dearness allowance to the low-paid public servants.

Sir, the allotment of Rs. 972 lakhs to Social Services is really good.

The rapidity with which our major irrigation schemes have been completed is heartening. Within the last year 2.2 lakhs of acres have come under cultivation and shortly the Kundah Project will come into being. It is expected that another 25,000 acres will be brought under irrigation during the year 1959-60. The speed with which the Madras Engineers have completed the programmes, their resourcefulness and economy have received world-wide appreciation.

Sir, considerable importance has been given to minor irrigation in the next year's Budget. It is proposed to implement during 1959-60, 1,200 works at a cost of Rs. 84 lakhs.

Now, coming to major industries, I may state that the rapid industrialization of the South, so long awaited, is indeed a happy feature. The Neiveli Lignite Project on which depends the industrial future of the State is making rapid progress. The capital invested on this scheme up to 1957-58 was Rs. 10.67 crores and a further sum of Rs. 6.5 crores will be invested in the current year. A labour force of 8,000 is being employed on this Project. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur is also making good progress. 7,216 persons are employed in this factory and its present production capacity is 400 coach-shells a year. On the private sector, I am glad to note that the Dunlop Tyre Factory at Ambattur and the Electrical Switch-gear Factory have started production recently. The expansion programme of T.I. Cycles, the starting of a sugar factory, and a soda ash factory, are all noteworthy. We are glad to know of the construction of a silk factory in Coimbatore. It is also gratifying to note that the preliminary investigations for the Aluminium factory at Mettur are nearing completion.

The expansion of Industrial Estates and the contemplation of further Industrial Estates are welcome. The number of technical institutions, Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics is on the increase. The increase in the number of intakes is really welcome especially in the Polytechnics of Madurai, Coimbatore and Madras.

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With the growing demands of labour, it is gratifying to note that there is greater scope for industrial training. When I was in the Technical Vocational Training Committee with the Hon. the Minister for Industries many years ago, we were able for the first time to have a Woman's Unit for training women. That is now being run in the Seva Mandir. Up to now, there is no women's technical or vocational training centre except this one. I donot know why this treatment is given to women who are equal to men in technical skill, if not better than men. (Sri P. T. Rajan : Hear, hear.) I would like more such vocational centres to be opened and women

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admitted. It will not do if the centres are opened in Madras City only. Besides Madras City, places like Coimbatore and Madurai should be given due preference.

I am glad more and more small-scale industries are coming up. I would particularly refer to the Industrial Estate at Guindy which is now employing about 1,500 persons. We hear it is making good progress and more industries will come up during the coming year. But I wonder why we do not have, side by side with industrialization schemes, housing schemes also. In other countries where industrial estates are set up, housing schemes also are executed. Shops, schools and other facilities are provided so that the whole area looks like a city or town. I do hope that the Government would contemplate such schemes for our industrial estates also. Of course, the Madras City has a huge housing programme for the low-paid and middle income groups and I see that provision has been made in the Budget for putting up 1,000 houses during the year.

I am glad to note that our cattle wealth is improving. We depend now chiefly on milk powder for our children. Though good it may be in a way, we should have fresh milk for them and I am glad we are going to have a big cattle colonization scheme for maintaining 2,000 heads of cattle at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs during 1959-60.

Forest wealth is receiving good attention of the Government. Cashew and casuarina are being grown in the coastal areas, while wattle and blue gum are planted on the hills. I am glad that the Wild Life Sanctuary at Mudumalai and the Bird Sanctuary at Vedanthangal are having further improvements.

I see that a Youth Employment Service is to be opened either in Coimbatore or Madurai in addition to the one in Madras.

Turning to medicine, I am very glad that there are to be improvements to the many old, unhygienic hospitals in our State. In the City, I am particularly glad to note that the Royapettah Hospital which caters to the needs of a very large section of the population and which is one of the oldest, dingiest and yet one of the best-run hospitals, is to have five lakhs of rupees for improvements. I do hope that "nurses' quarters" will receive sufficient attention in the scheme. Nurses are angels. They are angels in the way they live in our State. Of course, we now have very beautiful nurses' quarters here for the General Hospital and the Stanley Hospital.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thought the hon. Member would stop with 'nurses'. (Laughter.)

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: The nurses of Royapettah Hospital live in very crude and unhygienic places. You must provide them all modern amenities. I must emphasise

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this point. You give amenities to scouts and guides, the N.C.C., etc. These girls who work all day need better recreation facilities and more amenities.

I am very sorry to note that no increase in the number of tuberculosis hospitals is contemplated. In all the ten T.B. hospitals in the State, there is a total bed-strength of about 1,800. The number of T.B. attacks in this State is 120,000 a year and 10,000 people die of this dreadful disease. It attacks all people—the white-collared worker and the *rich* alike. If the earning member of the family is attacked and incapacitated, the whole *family* suffers. How many people have died before they could enter the hospitals or the sanatoria? How many people are on the waiting list of patients? In almost every other family, this disease is prevalent. The Tuberculosis Association is doing very good work in the districts. Our Health Minister is the President of the Association and he knows every district has a small clinic. But how much can a voluntary organization do?

I am very glad that the Government are training 3,600 thais at the rate of 900 per year and that they are to be provided with thai kits and given cash rewards during the training period. I also note that 480 Maternity Health Centres with Maternity Assistants and Ayahs are to be opened in rural areas where such facilities are completely lacking.

About the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Madras, I am glad to note that the Government are going to spend two lakhs of rupees on it. Let me tell the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration that the bed-strength of the hospital is fifty. It is always overcrowded with 200 patients. The City is very big and epidemics very often break out with the result that the patients are sent back from the hospital before they are cured. They get relapses. For a large City like Madras, to have only one Infectious Diseases Hospital is surprising. We must have more bed-strength.

The UNICEF has been giving very fine assistance to medical centres by way of vehicles, medicines and milk powder. But this is extended only to Government and semi-Government child welfare centres. The voluntary organizations also need help.

The working of the Family Planning Centres is commendable. So also the success they meet with.

The Government have to be congratulated on setting apart Rs. 60 lakhs for midday meals for school children in our State. In the City, the Corporation of Madras introduced the midday meals scheme many years ago. The work has intensified during the years that followed and now most of the elementary schools and Government schools are getting supply of midday meals for their children. The Government subsidy of 6 nP. per child is very commendable and the Hon. the Minister for Education should be congratulated on this great humanitarian service.

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Talking about schools, I would like to tell you that in Hong-kong where space is very limited, schools are run in three shifts. I know we run two shifts and we could run one more shift. We do not have good buildings and so, it is better we have more shifts so that we may provide education to all our children.

Talking about libraries, I am very glad to note that for children's literature, two lakhs of rupees has been set apart. We have very little of children's literature. So, this provision is very welcome. I hope that the Local Library Authorities would take the service of voluntary agencies and help in setting up libraries in the National Extension Service areas through the State Social Welfare Board.

The introduction of crafts in high schools is a welcome feature. Every boy and girl should learn a craft not only as a side line but as one that would bring in an income.

It is gratifying to note that an allotment has been made for Child Guidance Clinics to be set up in hospitals. Perhaps the Government are aware of the Juvenile Guidance Bureau which has been attached to the Juvenile Court and run under the auspices of the Indian Conference of Social Work. We are grateful to the Government for the handsome allotments they have made to such welfare organizations.

Talking about level crossings, we have now an overbridge on Mc Nichol Road and two are contemplated on the Light House Road and on Tiruvottiyur High Road. What about Kodambakkam level crossing? We are held up for fifteen to twenty minutes every time the level-crossing gates are closed. Of course, I do not go to the film units. But I have an orphanage there and I am held up every time near the level crossing. Sir, the Indian Hollywood owners would be prepared to give some money to have an overbridge there and I hope the Government will consider this matter very favourably. Some of the roads of our City are in a very deplorable condition. It is not due to bad maintenance of the roads but due to the huge traffic of the carts. I just put in a word to the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration before I began my speech, and she said that the First Line Beach Road would be taken up first. That is the road I wish specially to refer to. You don't feel like travelling in the car on that road. The car jumps on the road from the Imperial Bank Buildings to the Rayapuram end. It is in a terribly bad state. I suggest that a portion of the road should be reserved for the cart traffic and that the carts should not be allowed to use the rest of the road.

Talking about traffic, I am very pleased to note that the Government have appointed a Committee at long last to look into the road traffic problems. But I am sorry to see that as usual the Government have left out women. It is a small Committee and the Government have the happy habit of excluding ladies from so many of their Committees. I do not know why. Women too have the road

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sense. They use the roads. Especially in the case of school children, we can bring much to bear on improving their road sense. I would, therefore, plead with the Hon. Minister to include a woman in the Committee.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no idea at all to exclude women from any committee. If any lady would offer her services, certainly the Government would be glad to avail themselves of her services. Particularly, the Government would prefer a lady who drives her own car.

* SRIMATHI MARY CLUBWALA JADHAV : There are many ladies in Madras who drive their own cars. We will offer the Government one, a very good lady to serve on that Committee.

Another thing is the anxiety of the householders who move about on the City roads, to which reference was made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, last year. I also referred to it last year. We, when we leave our homes, do not know whether we will be back home safe, with the traffic moving on the City roads as it does now. I refer particularly to my own locality, Nungambakkam High Road. The traffic there is never ending. From 9 o'clock in the night till 6 o'clock in the morning there is this lorry traffic and it is very dangerous. They speed up like anything and every minute you can hear the screeching of the brakes. I referred to this last year also and nothing has been so far done to reduce this nuisance in the locality referred to by me, and in other areas also. Though the Police made some efforts in this direction, they could not achieve anything. It is a very important matter and I would urge upon Government to do something in regard to this matter also. Since a Committee has been appointed, it should go into not only peak hour traffic problems but also non-peak hour traffic problems and reduce congestion in traffic in residential areas also.

In this connection, I would also like Government to devote more attention to educating the children in the use of the road and inculcating in them the road sense. In Germany I saw a beautiful traffic island. There children with miniature cars and bicycles and the like were taught by policemen all about roads and rules of traffic. It is compulsory there. Such training is even more necessary here in our big cities. Our children rush across roads carelessly and God only knows how many accidents occur daily in our City.

Again, Sir, the Government of Madras are a very social, welfare-conscious Government. But they have their own Government welfare organizations such as for education, handicrafts, handlooms, khadi, backward class welfare, Harijan welfare, maternity and child welfare and many other programmes. But I do feel that the Government do not give the fullest support that they should to the many voluntary agencies that are doing very good work in this line in the City. Not that I say we do not get any grants. I see the Hon. the Finance Minister looking at me and I presume I shall

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perhaps get some reply later from him. But I do feel that the voluntary agencies do not get sufficient assistance as they should. Now the Government have much more money left in the field for social welfare and instead of the Government taking the major portion, something should be given to the voluntary agencies also. I would request the Government to give these agencies the responsibility of organizing many of the welfare activities. For example, I wish to refer to the Aftercare Homes, to the work done at the women shelters and boys' shelters for correction and non-correction. Why should not the Government entrust the work to the voluntary agencies? We have a Boys' Aftercare Home in Madras. It is run under the auspices of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. I know we are going to have a beautiful building at St. Thomas Mount with a Rs. 2 lakhs industrial unit attached to it where they are going to learn wood work and carpentry. But surely with the Government red tape, the various stages it has got to go through, the various consultations that have to take place, it will take two or three years and the boys will have to live in the temporary quarters. At Vellore also the Aftercare Home for Women is there but the industrial unit has not yet come up. There was so much haste in starting it. A committee was constituted. Non-officials were also there on the committee. A Chairman for the Committee was also appointed. But the Chairman has no voice in the matter. She has to take orders of the Government for anything and everything, for spending even a small amount and so on. I would, therefore, once again request the Government to reconsider this matter and, instead of themselves managing these things by picking a lady from here and another from there, hand over the management of these institutions to voluntary agencies. They have worked in the line and they have experience. If the Government want, they can appoint their officials also. This is happening in many other States. I am sure, if that is done, this programme would go faster and would achieve quicker results.

Sir, I am very glad to note that our Women's Welfare Department has got an industrial block and there we are increasing the strength of women from 150 to 200 and that of children from 75 to 100. This department is doing very good work. But do you know, Sir, how many more hundreds of young women, who have been deserted and rendered helpless for no fault of theirs, suffer? They have to learn and earn their living. The women after training are doing very good work as Gramasevikas, craft instructors and so on. The Government should make arrangements for taking in more of these unfortunate women and training them. I am glad, in this connection, to note that an Aftercare Home is to be started shortly at Coimbatore.

Then, Sir, coming to the certified and vigilance schools, I should say that that is the finest department that is in this line of work throughout the country. But the institutions are still housed in rented buildings. Surely the Government can afford to spend some

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money to see that they are housed better and have their own buildings as the Women's Welfare Department now have at Tambaram.

Now, I want to draw your attention to the Madras Vigilance Association that has been doing yeomen service for the last 35 years. I do not know why the Government treat this institution in a step-motherly manner. I do say that their treatment of this institution is stepmotherly because they only give it Rs. 3,000 a year or 25 per cent of its running expenditure. This is not like a school or institution. It is dealing with human material, rescuing of women in trouble and in distress. For the last two or three years of the running of the institution it has helped about 506 women. For that it gets only a small grant from the Government and the Welfare Board. I plead with the Government that they should at least give a block grant of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 20 per capita grant. Why should not the Government recognize the work done by this Association and give this grant and instead of starting new shelters have this as one of the shelters?

I am indeed very grateful to the Government for giving a grant to the Bala Vihar Committee of the Guild of Service for taking up the important task of receiving mentally defective and retarded children and training them. We are shortly to start a home for the mentally backward girls. There are a number of these children who need protection and I do hope that the Government would give the same support and encouragement as they have given to the boys' home.

Sir, the Children (Amendment) Act was passed in September 1958. But it has still not found its place in the statute-book. In respect of Money Bills and other measures, they go through very quickly. But in respect of this measure, a humanitarian measure, I do not know why Government should take so much time and why Government should be lagging behind in bringing it into force. All the other States in the country are ahead of us in respect of this matter. We can do so much for these poor children if that is brought into force early.

Then, Sir, I do not know why the question of creating a Women Police force should be such a shy affair with the Government of Madras and the Hon. Ministers. The decision to appoint women Police and create a Women Police force was taken over a year ago and still there are no women Police in this State. There is no excuse for this delay. They need not create fresh posts and employ these women Police. They are even now employed as constables and Sub-Inspectors for special work contemplated to be done by the women Police. Then, why should not the Government employ women for this work, especially for work in Juvenile Courts, for escorting women and children and for such other work? I would again plead with the Government to let the women Police come in as early as possible.

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Sir, I am very, very happy to note that juvenile delinquency is slightly on the decrease. I can give figures of the number of juveniles that came before the court during 1957 and 1958. In 1957 we had 2,911 cases of which 2,028 were protection cases and 883 cases of offences. In 1958 the total was 3,029 of which 2,166 were cases of protection and 863 were cases of offences. The disposals during 1957 were, committed to institutions 329, released on probation 368, restored to guardians 1,699 and fined 294, during 1958 the number committed to institutions was 349, released on probation 392 and fined 350 and 1,817 were restored to their guardians. Sir, these children are homeless and if they have parents, they have no place to live in and they wander about here and there and get into trouble. So, I would very much ask the Government to provide at least a children's industrial unit in the Industrial Estate with a hostel attached to it.

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There are also hundreds of beggars—boys and girls—who are a menace to everybody, everyone in the City of Madras and elsewhere also. They are seen at every railway station, temple, bus stop, shopping centre and hotel. These children should be taken in and taught in the industrial estates to earn their living and also to take care of themselves. In this way juvenile delinquency will go. Now not only in the Madras State we have the children but throughout the country, say, in Bombay or Calcutta or Delhi, 50 per cent of the children belonging to the State of Madras are found in their Children's Home. The hon. Member Srimathi Manjubhashini also saw them during her recent tour of the country.

Then, I come to the Madras School of Social Work. I am very sorry that the Government of Madras have not been pleased to give us any substantial grant as could be expected. The school has been in existence for six years. Ninety-four students have passed out of the school, of which 90 students have been employed. We have been doing a great deal in this institution. But the Government have sanctioned an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 10,000 for the year and even that we have not received. There is the usual procedure of saying that a certain amount will be allowed and that certain other amount will not be allowed. We are just now getting only Rs. 7,500 and not Rs. 10,000. So, I would request the Government to give a stable, liberal grant to this institution every year and also more assistance.

Then, one word about the All-India Women's Food Council. The Food Council is doing very good work. The Hon. the Minister for Finance two days ago opened a hospital in the Harbour area and, Sir, the whole catering for these hospitals is being done by the All-India Food Council. In the Mental Hospital also we are running a canteen and we are also training the mental patients. We are also doing a certain amount of vocational work. We are running it in the Industrial Estate and also in the Presidency College. Except for the small yearly grant for running the Food Council and some money for propaganda work, the Government do not give us

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any money. We do propaganda for wheat products and for so many other things. When we propose any scheme, the Government, as usual, say that no more grant will be given. But large sums of money are with the Food Department and the Agriculture Department. Can they not give something for the propaganda work of the Food Council which, I personally feel, is doing an admirable piece of work?

Then, I come to boy scouts and girl guides in the State of Madras. There are 50,000 boys and girls but the Government are not giving more than Rs. 20,000. Sir, the Government could at least raise the grant to Re. 1 per boy or girl. The Movement is for training boys and girls for leadership and this object is achieved by teaching boys and girls to revere God, developing character, making them good citizens, and training them in the habits of observation, discipline and self-reliance and also inculcating in them loyalty, patriotism and thoughtfulness for others. Sir, we have trained this year 4,500 extension workers voluntarily. We are not given any grant as is given to youth organizations, for travelling or clothing. If the Government ask for matching contribution from parents, the following statement will give information regarding the public support for the movement:—

1. Parents' contribution in the shape of uniform, badges, etc., Rs. 2,50,000.

2. Amounts spent by the District Associations on an average of Rs. 2,000 for 19 District Associations, Rs. 38,000.

3. Contributions in kind for various Scout functions in the districts, Rs. 9,500.

So, it comes to nearly Rs. 3,00,000 but the Government give only Rs. 20,000. So, I plead with the Hon. the Minister for Education, who is also the President of the concerned Association and who also knows the excellent work done by it, to give a more liberal grant. There is a large amount of money for such institutions in other States. For instance, in the Bombay State though the strength of Scouts and Guides is 48,000, the grant is Rs. 40,000. In the Punjab State for a strength of about 100,000 the grant is Rs. 92,000. I can go on giving figures about the grants given in the other States. The grant given by the Madras State Government is the lowest in the whole of India. Sir, if they give at least 25 per cent of the amount that we raise, we would be grateful to them.

Sir, I am very glad that the Government have at last agreed to give a camp site in Guindy.

I am sorry that no Youth Welfare Board exists in this State though there are such Boards in other States. Such Boards are necessary to train youth leadership. Holidays Clubs, Mixed Clubs and such other clubs are very useful to prevent juvenile delinquency and indiscipline.

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Then, I come to Police welfare work. The Police are the people's Police and they have been doing very fine work. They are helping the people in building homes in various districts and they attend to other kinds of social work. The Police Department itself has got its own welfare schemes like the opening of co-operatives, children's centres, etc., and the Police families also engage in khadi-weaving industry and match-making industry. I hope the Government will also give importance to these kinds of work undertaken by the Police Department.

Lastly, I wish to speak about my pet subject, tourist traffic. I am very glad to know the development plans for tourism. Of course, we have a beautiful rest-house in Mahabalipuram which is appreciated and which is the pride of all Guest Houses in India. But that is the one and the solitary one that we have got. It is not accessible to each and every person. At least in the same place, cheaper quarters, small lodges and small hostels with canteens attached, could be constructed for people of the low income group. I am glad to know that in Kancheepuram, Tiruchirappalli, Courtallam and Nagercoil the Government are going to construct rest-houses immediately and that they are also thinking of constructing such houses in Madurai, Tanjore and Chidambaram. I hope that they will be clean rest-houses, that good and wholesome food would be served there and also that there would be sanitary and other conveniences.

Then, Sir, you know that last year nearly 35,000 tourists came to our State of Madras. Except for a few good hotels in the Madras City, in the districts there are no good hotels. At least the Government could try to improve the standard of the existing hotels by giving subsidy to them. Sir, tourists come here on a pleasure trip and they are willing to pay any amount. I specially refer to foreign tourists. We must also do our best. In Bombay, Delhi and other places, very fine arrangements are made for them. But we do not have such arrangements here.

For example, we have got the most beautiful Marina and there is nothing like it anywhere in the world. I think the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, you, Sir, and the Hon. the Leader of the House would agree with me when I say that there is no sea-front equal to this anywhere in the world. But we are not taking the fullest advantage of it and we have not built cabins. How many people wish to swim? Can we not build good cabins? Everyone does not desire to bathe on the Marina or Gymkhana pools but in the sea.

Then, I come to tourist cars. There are many cases where taxi people take the tourists not to the places to be visited but go round and round a particular place and drop the passengers wherever they like. These things should not be allowed. We have got our own fine Transport Service run by the Government. The Government Transport has made a profit of about Rs. 14 lakhs. It runs

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about 342 buses which cover a distance of 39,000 miles per day. It collects about Rs. 13½ lakhs per month on an average. Except for the buses run during Sundays to Mahabalipuram—for which there is a very great demand and which is most popular—and during special festival holidays to one or two places there is no bus run to any place. There are many people who would like to have excursion buses. For instance, in the Mysore State, buses are run from Bangalore to Mysore, and back from morning to evening and the fare is Rs. 10 per head with a meal included. So, here also facilities for every class of people should be provided and the tourist traffic should be much better. There should be trips of sight-seeing of our beautiful City included as well.

Sir, the Madras Government have no literature of their own. The booklet "See South India" and another booklet on "Hill Stations of the Madras State" are all published by the Government of India. There is another poster of Mahabalipuram by the Railway. Even the Andhra Pradesh have got their own literature on tourism. In foreign countries there is so much literature on tourism. For instance, in Japan they have published a pamphlet even on an entrance ticket to the Komakura temple and the great Buddha statue. They print the history (showing various pamphlets). These pamphlets on the shopping centres, trading centres are all beautiful things. Again, there is something about Berlin. (Showed a pamphlet) I am not trying to show, Sir, that I have been to all these places. I do not want to go into all those activities there and I cannot take up too much of the time of the House. In Australia also, we see the same thing. I have travelled widely and I have always observed things with an eye for these things. But I am sorry we are missing so many opportunities and I am wondering why we are not making the best of these opportunities, bringing much more money into our country.

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I am very glad to know that we are going to open Handloom Houses in New York and other places like Hongkong, Legos, etc. It is a welcome news. Our prints and handi-work are very famous. In Bangkok raw silk costs Rs. 5 and it is nearly a yard and the sari I am wearing costs only Rs. 50. We should do more and more to spread our handicrafts which are the most beautiful.

Lastly, Sir, I am very happy, very, very glad to know that the Legislature is going to meet at Ootacamund and I congratulate the Government on their decision. Our Hon. Ministers and Government know that in other States the Ministers go to the Pachmari Hills, Darjeeling, Nainital, etc. But I am sorry to say that when our Ministers go to Hill Stations, they work very, very hard; they are attending functions here, there and everywhere, inspecting the various works and doing everything else. I am very glad that the Nilgiris has come to its own. Though this year's meeting of the Legislature there is a short one, I hope it will be for a much longer

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period in the years to come. By this, the Nilgiris will get more industries and many more things. Of course, I have been born there. I feel it is the most beautiful Hill Station.

One word more, Sir, before I sit down. I request the Government please to give a chance to the handicapped in their employment in the various Government departments. I particularly refer to the blind and the deaf and the other handicapped. They could be employed in their libraries, telephone company, and other places, but we do very, very little for the handicapped. One handicapped boy was trained in photography and he was fit to be taken in the Police Department. He could do well and better than any regular policeman, but the Government turned it down. I request the Hon. the Home Minister to examine this and see whether some place could not be given to these handicapped children and young people.

Lastly, Sir (laughter), this will be my last word, Sir. We are having a lot of visiting dignitaries and in our country and State, we are having daily more and more visiting dignitaries, and yet, Sir, the population as a whole has very little chance to meet them. Government take them to Mahabalipuram, to the Leather Research Institute, and to the Coach Factory. There is a Reception by the Mayor and the Governor—they are beautiful receptions—and many people come there to see the visitors. But there is no Citizens' Reception as such. Why should we be so conservative? Recently, there was a reception to the Russian Delegation and I do not know who organised it and how many citizens came. But, Sir, to such receptions the citizens could be invited. In the past, the Sheriff used to call the citizens to form a citizens' committee and thus the citizens had a chance to meet the visiting dignitaries. I do feel that this should be revived in Madras. In Delhi and Bombay we have it.

Sir, with these few words, I thank you, Sir, for all your indulgence to me and congratulate you on your gracious conducting of the deliberations of this House. (Loud cheers.)

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, after this very interesting speech, mine will be a very dull speech. (Laughter.) Nor have I beautiful pamphlets to show, but only dull reports and statistics. But anyhow you have to put up with me, Sir, and allow me some time and I hope you will do that.

Sir, at the outset, I express my appreciation of the fact that the Hon. the Finance Minister has presented his eighth Budget this year I think it is a great record throughout the Union for a Finance Minister to have presented Budgets for the last seven years and again to have the privilege of presenting his eighth Budget to us. I should also hand him a bouquet for absence of additional taxation (hear, hear), but I explained to myself the reason why he did so. After getting a good deal of experience in figures, he has now come to the conclusion that the Budget does not represent real figures and that, as a matter of fact, even though a Budget is a deficit one,

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in the revised form the income will be a little more and that when it comes to the question of actuals, it will be a very big surplus Budget. If you look at the figures for the last four or five years, that will be clear. In 1956-57, in the original Budget—it was mentioned in the Budget speech—the deficit was Rs. 3.78 lakhs, but in the revised estimates, the deficit was Rs. 3.63 lakhs. Then, in 1957-58 the Budget had a deficit of Rs. 3.33 lakhs; then after some time, by taxation there was Rs. 1.20 lakhs and at the time of revised estimate, there was a surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs. Again, in the actuals, there was a surplus of Rs. 3.41 lakhs. In 1958-59, there was a surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs originally estimated and the revised estimate shows a surplus of Rs. 2.65 lakhs. I do not know the actuals and I think the surplus will be a little more finally. But so far as our present Budget is concerned, there is a surplus of Rs. 1.39 lakhs. The Hon. the Finance Minister with his usual knowledge and experience should know that the surplus would be much greater in actuality. Well, I am not blaming him. The real thing that matters is that we are not able really to spend for these plans as much as we ought to or like to. There are various difficulties, obstacles and complications. We talk of planned economy. It is all right so far as the theoretical portion of it is concerned, but when we come to actualities, there are many difficulties in the realization of our national planning. If those obstacles and complications are not fully met or are not solved, the whole of the amount that is allotted for particular heads cannot be spent. Finally, it is surrendered. I was a Member of the Public Accounts Committee and I could get a good impression of these things. In many places, it was not possible for the departments to spend the whole of the amount allotted. In some places there have been mistakes also. In one instance, it was found that a mistake to the tune of Rs. 17 lakhs had occurred on account of the fact that the head relating to loans to buildings of co-operative societies was misleading. Such mistakes will not recur, I grant. It was said that at first there was no separate detailed head. This mistake led to double provision under this head and, therefore, some Rs. 18 lakhs had to be returned unspent.

There is one other thing in the Budget and that is this. All the amounts that are not to be spent have to be surrendered. Therefore, the various departments naturally want to put up their proposals as high as possible and get bigger allotments. When the time comes for spending, they are not able completely to utilize the amounts, and during the month of March, there is a great rush. They are not able to surrender in time also. That is what happens during the whole period. That we found in the Public Accounts Committee. There was one suggestion made in this connection by the Hon. the Finance Minister at the time of discussion. He suggested whether we could not adopt a principle of carrying over the balance of one year to the succeeding year. I think that would be a better method. Such amounts as have not been spent in one year could very well be carried over to the subsequent year so that they could be taken into account when making further allotments.

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and those amounts could be deducted. That would enable the departments not to exercise their minds for the purpose of asking for as much as possible and afterwards not spending it. I have heard of instances—I do not know whether it is correct or not—where from the stocks some of the materials were taken and they asked for further allotments even though the stocks might not be utilized in the particular year. These things have to be unnecessarily done on account of the fact that the departments might be blamed otherwise. It is in that way that the Budget Estimates are prepared. That is why we find large amounts being refunded under particular heads. But still on account of the fact that the Second Five-Year Plan and other plans have to be implemented, these heads are there and large amounts are being credited to those particular heads and we find in the Budget figures a deficit originally but afterwards when the actuals are received, the receipts are much more than originally estimated. I would say that instead of insisting upon the departments to surrender the amount if they are not able to utilize the entire money allotted the balance could be carried over to the next year, and that this could be done till the Five-Year Plans are implemented—some such date could be fixed. After such date, they could surrender the amount if it is not spent already. That is a matter which has to be considered. That will obviate the necessity of various departments having various plans and schemes which they have not entirely examined and which they are not sure will be fully implemented during the course of the particular year. Many such things have taken place. The Collectors, when amounts are distributed to them, have not been able to report that the whole amount would be spent within the period fixed. Therefore it is that the Public Accounts Committee has said that there is no co-ordination between the Collectors and the various departments. That is why I request the Government to take the whole matter into consideration. If the method advocated is adopted, the Government will be able to present a better Budget with more probable figures. So far as the educational grants are concerned, they adopt that principle. That is this. If there is any scheme, that scheme has to be completely looked into and finalised by the particular institution or department. Then only grants can be asked for. Even then the grant is not made in the particular year but the amount is sanctioned under Part II Schemes in the subsequent year. That principle can be applied even to other departments such as the Harijan Welfare Department where we are anxious to show to the public that we have done a lot of things for the amelioration of the condition of the people. We can ask the Collectors to finalize the various schemes within the particular year and afterwards in the next year we can make allotments for those schemes. If that is done, the whole of the amount that is allotted will be disbursed within the period fixed and the schemes also implemented. Even with regard to the Harijan Welfare Department, the Collectors were asked to report but they did not send their report and, therefore, the amount could not be surrendered. It is stated that they got a

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report only from the Collector of North Arcot and that the Collectors did not surrender the anticipated savings in time. The Government had made note of this position in the light of the remarks of the Public Accounts Committee on a previous occasion and they had circularised in January 1958 all the Collectors that they should attempt at achieving greater co-ordination with the Harijan Welfare Department and avoid repetition of such savings. Therefore, just as there is planning for the whole State taking into consideration the receipts and the disbursements so also there must be a decentralised planning for each village and each taluk so that the particular schemes that are formulated may be fully implemented and provision may be made only for those schemes which could be implemented within the period of time allotted for their implementation. That is the general observation that I wanted to make on the Budget estimates because I found that the Budget figures revealed a deficit while the actuals showed a surplus. Even then, it is stated that the interim relief of Rs. 5 per month given to the Non-Gazetted Government servants will cost the State Rs. 1.81 lakhs a year and that the total expenditure for the current year will increase by nearly Rs. 45 lakhs. But next year the Finance Minister may say that there will still be a surplus. That is why I think he has not proposed any new taxes. Otherwise, he might have resorted to additional taxation. Or, rather, there is no other tax which can be levied upon our people. That is why I am a little grudging in my appreciation of the fact that there is no proposal for additional taxation.

Then, even before the Second Five-Year Plan is over, the Budget speech talks of preliminary steps to be taken for the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan. Why not we consolidate all the schemes that are mentioned in the Second Five-Year Plan and the achievements made and come to some final arrangement as regards the implementation of those schemes completely and then talk of another Five-Year Plan? I think I may even come under the description of being conservative which was the word used by the Prime Minister. Even in regard to the Second Five-Year Plan we were put to great difficulties. The resources for implementing the Plan were not available. They planned deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. Afterwards they found that they should not do that. They had to limit it. Our foreign exchange has fallen to Rs. 200 crores from Rs. 700 crores. We could not avail ourselves of the foreign exchange resources any more. These are the difficulties caused in the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. Therefore, why should we think of another Five-Year Plan with an investment of Rs. 10,000 crores? There is already a gap of Rs. 800 crores. Therefore, even though we may want to follow the example of the Soviet Union in having Five-Year Plans, why not we go a little slower and consolidate our entire resources and our achievements during the Second Five-Year Plan period?

There is one good sentence in the Budget speech to which I want to draw the attention of the House. So far as Seed Farms are concerned, they said that they would start 860 seed farms by

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1959-60. Immediately they introduced legislation for the purpose of acquiring lands for these seed farms. On that basis, they decided to start 180 new seed farms in the current year. But in this year's Budget speech it is stated—

'We had earlier planned to start 360 seed farms by 1959-60 for multiplying and distributing improved seeds. On this basis, we had decided to start 180 new seed farms in the current year. Certain administrative difficulties were, however, experienced in acquiring lands for these farms and in running them. Consequently, we have not been able to start as many new farms as we had planned. In many farms the yield fell below expectations and, therefore, we have started only eight new farms so far this year. We had to abandon a few farms due to unsuitable soil conditions and lack of irrigation facilities, and some more farms may have to be closed down before the end of this year leaving a balance of about 130 farms.'

Sir, it is stated that in many farms the yield fell below expectations. The position was very much worse in some places in Tanjore district. It is a mild expression to use—'below expectations'.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

There was no yield at all in many places. The Government mentioned that in the Second Five-Year Plan period in 1959-60, they have 75 farms. This is a more modest estimate. It is stated in the Budget speech, 'The Government have since decided that before increasing the number of farms, we should consolidate the farms already started'. This is one of the wisest sentences in the Budget speech, according to me. Let us consolidate whatever we have done so far. Let us see before acquiring new farms whether the seed farms already started work as efficiently as they should.

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p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: There is a Report on Seed Farms by the Estimates Committee—a very valuable document.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The Budget speech also says, 'It has also been decided that suitable surplus lands which would become available on enforcing the proposed ceiling on land holdings should be utilized as seed farms'. Even they thing that they cannot completely utilise all the seed farms, according to their original plan. But still they say that they hope that the surplus lands should be available for seed farms. There will be little surplus. In the discussions we had the other day, we had a suggestion that there should be a directive from the Union Government to the local Government for purposes of fixing the ceiling on lands. That is the chief difficulty with reference to the Plan. It becomes more and more contralised. We went a directive from the Union Government without knowing the conditions here. It may be that there is surplus land, but let us know what the conditions of our State are and whether there can be any surplus after fixing the proper economic holding for the landholders. This is a thing in which there should be no directive

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from the Union Government. They have already said that this is the general policy. They have left it to the local Governments to decide the matter finally, according to the local conditions. This is one of the chief defects of any planning. Planning becomes a centralised affair. Then there is the tendency to ignore facts and local conditions and changes. Decentralisation entirely disappears in plans. This is one of the difficulties in a national Plan. This is a good illustration of the difficulties in a national Plan. In this connection, I would give an interesting account of what the Union Minister for Agriculture mentioned. In one of the important speeches, which he delivered, he had said that a trial in the cultivation of paddy should be made in 13 centres in India. He had also said that he would adopt the Chinese techniques, which yielded very good results. He said that by adopting the Chinese technique, 360 tons of rice per acre could be produced. This yield was claimed to have been obtained by the adoption of the Chinese methods. This matter came up before the Rajya Sabha. Sri B. Shiva Rao asked whether the Minister had been correctly reported as having said at a meeting that the adoption of the Chinese method had resulted in producing 360 tons of rice per acre or 800,000 lb. per acre. In our Budget, we have claimed only 1,300 lb. rice per acre. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : It is the average.) That is the average even in China. If an acre could produce 800,000 lb. rice per acre, a few acres in our country will solve the food problem. This was a fantastic figure. The Minister was asked whether he had any data to verify the accuracy of the figures. He said that that was the Chinese claim. Let us not trust this propaganda of the Chinese or the Japanese. Let us use the genius of our country for the purpose of solving our problems, and let us not go to other countries for the purpose of taking useless and unverified data, and then have 20 or 30 centres for making experiments. I do not know how the Union Minister made such a fantastic statement without verifying it himself or by his experts. Then came the intervention of Sri Ajit Prasad Jain. He said that statements which created confusion should not be made. It is an astounding confusion, unless we have very authentic data about it. It is very difficult to apply this monolithic plan to agriculture. We have not got reliable data regarding agriculture in our own country. I am very happy that our Finance Minister told them of these difficulties. This is a general policy which has been adopted by the All-India Congress Committee. Anyhow, they do not want that we should exercise our mind in applying the methods. They want a directive from the Union. That is why I wanted to say what the ideas of the Union Minister for Agriculture were so far as paddy cultivation was concerned. He does not know probably much about it—800,000 lb. rice per acre.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It was further reinforced by saying that a plot of 10 feet by 10 feet would feed a family of five for a year.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It may be a mistake.

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* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sri Punjabrao Deshmukh did not offer the same explanation as the one the Deputy Chairman gave. He said that it was the Chinese claim. If the Chinese had claimed it, then it is an astounding claim. I say it would have been a false thing.

SRI P. T. RAJAN: Only for propaganda purposes.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Anyhow, the Chinese also should be asked before we say anything about it. I am referring to these things not for the purpose of saying anything defamatory about any particular individual, but I am only pointing out the difficulty in planning so far as agriculture is concerned. It is all right in the case of industries. Even in industries it may be difficult. So far as industries are concerned, they have a kind of scheme. Any man entering a business will do so only with some schemes in mind. Without a scheme no man would enter business. Conditions change from place to place. Planning should be done according to the genius of our country. Bulganin and Khrushchev visited the Integral Coach Factory in Madras. After looking at the factory, Khrushchev asked, 'Why do they waste so much money on steel?' He asked this question, because steel is imported from foreign countries, and our foreign exchange position becomes weak. It means loss of so much foreign exchange. Every expert coming to our country—I am the Director of one of the tiles factories in Madras—asks why so much steel is imported from foreign countries. A German expert came here. He visited many houses. He asked, 'Why do they use so much steel and so much cement?' Steel has to be imported from other countries and when we import steel, foreign exchange goes. Previously we were using timber in our country and mortar. That is why 'brick and mortar' has become a phrase. 'Brick and mortar' has been much better than cement. After a period of fifteen years in cement floors and cratings cracks appear. Sometimes even at the time of finishing the work, cracks appear on the pillars. I am not now on the question of the capacity of the engineers. This question was raised at the time when the Tungabhadra Scheme was considered. They wanted the use of cement for the dam. Many Chief Engineers discussed this question, and one Chief Engineer had the boldness to ask, 'Why not mix mud and mortar and use the same?' One of them strongly protested and said that we should use chunam and mud. After great difficulty, a decision was arrived at. I am quoting these examples for the purpose of emphasising that we should depend more and more upon our own resources. Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, after his tour and deputation to China, stated in one of his speeches that the Chinese people did not at all want to buy motor-cars from the American market. They would rather go without a car and walk the distance or travel in bullock-carts or in some other available conveyance than purchase an American car. They would never get motor-cars from America. The reason for this is that they want to depend on their own resources, resources available within their own country.

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p.m.

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : But, they are willing to get cars from Soviet Russia.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That may be. They may treat that country as their own country. Khrushchev visits China and the Chinese leaders visit Russia quite often. They are very friendly. So, it is a friendly matter between them. But, so far as we are concerned, we are prepared to borrow from every country because we are a neutral country. We do not have any other friendship with any other country except in the matter of borrowing. We are borrowing from all countries who could lend. This is not a very happy state of affairs. I am not very happy about a particular sentence in the Finance Minister's speech in which he has stated that we would have foreign assistance. I do not think that we need any foreign assistance for our Five-Year Plans. Even thousands of years ago, we were utilising our own resources and we never depended on foreign assistance. Take our big, magnificent temples. They were not built by outsiders or with foreign assistance. Big rocks which were available in our own country in large quantities were utilised by our own men. Thousands of persons were employed as if on a large famine relief work and we were able to raise big, magnificent structures with fine architectural beauty, all, you must understand, with our own men and materials. That is the genius of our country. We should be able to use our own materials. If we have got our own iron ore, well and good. Use it. Let us not depend for each and everything on foreign countries. We now want to use for every building cement and steel. Of course, we produce some quantities of these here. But, we have to depend on foreign countries for our major requirements. The result is that our bricklayers have become very lazy, because it is rather difficult to mix lime and mortar in proper proportion and in a proper manner. So far as cement is concerned, the process is very much simple and easy. So, they stock large quantities of cement and use it for their buildings. This is not the proper way of doing things.

We have the Industrial Estates. In one of the meetings, the Director of Industries, the head of the Industries Department, has made a very important statement. This is what he has stated—

“ But then, Sir, the tremendous difficulties and delays in obtaining machinery and raw materials—imported or indigenous—are seriously hampering not only the progress of setting up new Small Scale Units but even the very functioning of established Units which are not able to produce even a fraction of their installed capacity. These difficulties have been damping the enthusiasm of many an entrepreneur and are putting the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce to extraordinary stress and strain in having to dole out the dwindling quotas against the ever-mounting demands of the numerous industries and consumers. In the context of the present difficult foreign exchange situation, it is, of course, not easy to resolve these difficulties completely.”

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

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If we really want to establish more and more small scale industries, we must not depend entirely on foreign countries. We must learn to get on with our own resources, with our own men and with our own materials. There was a beautiful Japanese Exhibition some years ago. In that Exhibition, various articles made of bamboo were kept. That shows that so many articles could be made of bamboo. In that way, we should be able to utilise our own resources for the purpose of establishing small-scale industries. Then only we can progress. We have got plenty of natural resources. The only thing is that we must tap them in the right way. Only when this is done, we can encourage small-scale industries and provide relief to numerous unemployed persons.

I now wish to refer to one or two important subjects before concluding my speech. In the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, there is a statement that there was no progress in the medical sphere and that doctors were not willing to go to the villages. Then, how are we to give medical relief to the village population? That is a matter which we should consider. We are now thinking of the Third Five-Year Plan. We have had the First and Second Five-Year Plans. The First Plan was directed towards agriculture and the Second Plan laid emphasis on industries. Now, if there is to be a Third Plan, let us concentrate on the human material which is very necessary for carrying out any Plan. Let us concentrate on the health and education of the people of this State and country. Let us concentrate on getting men and women of good health, high character and moral calibre. I think that should be the objective of the Third Plan. Instead of establishing more and more heavy industries and importing more and more iron and steel from foreign countries, let us try to have men of steel and men of very good character. (Hear, hear.) That should be the arithmetic of every Plan. That is why I say that our education should be based on national lines. It should be 'character-making' and 'man-making' education. We should concentrate on this kind of education. If there should be a Third Five-Year Plan, we should concentrate on Health and Education. (Sri T. Purushotham : Why 'if'?). Yes, because, according to me, there is no need for a Third Five-Year Plan at all. But, nobody is going to hear what we say. There has already been a preliminary survey. Arrangements have been made for the formulation of the Third Plan and everything is going ahead in that direction. Now, in this Third Plan, I want that stress should be laid on Health and Education. In this connection, I plead that the indigenous systems of medicine may be utilised. They could be employed with considerable advantage. Recently, the Hon. the Chief Minister presided over a function of a dispensary with which I was also connected. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : Please plead with your leader.) (An hon. Member : What about Siddha?) There is no difference between Ayurveda and Siddha systems outside. All the difference that is pointed out is only by some Members here. There is absolutely no difference between the two. (Interruption.) Yes, there is the Unani system also. There is not much difference. The Chief

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Minister has stated with his usual commonsense and high ability that so long as we do not have the indigenous system practised in villages, it may not be possible for us completely to implement our scheme of village medical relief. That is what he has mentioned at that open meeting. Therefore it is that I want to draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Health to this very good statement made by the Hon. the Chief Minister. I want to take advantage of this and ask the Government to take proper steps to popularise the indigenous systems of medicine at least in the rural parts to start with. I have already suggested a scheme to the Government giving out details about pushing through that scheme with the help of mobile vans and things like them. There should be a hospital for every village. I received a reply that my proposal had been lodged. I would appeal to the Government to revive that scheme as far as possible and as early as possible and fully implement it. I would request them to consider that scheme, at any rate, sympathetically and fully implement it gradually. This should be looked into immediately. Steps should also be taken to supply the necessary, important, valuable and costly medicines to the hospitals. None of the important medicines can be had in our country because of import restrictions. In the villages, the doctor is blamed because when he goes to the village, he finds there are no instruments, etc., which he can use. Take X-ray, for instance. There is no X-ray apparatus in the village hospitals. Therefore, it is possible to provide medical relief there only if the indigenous systems of medicine are also utilised. I am not saying that the allopathic system should be abolished. The other systems should also be taken advantage of as far as possible. We must utilise indigenous medicines to the fullest possible extent.

4.40
a.m.

Another thing which I want to refer to is this. The interim relief of five rupees given to the Non-Gazetted Officers, etc., should be given to the village karnams also. I want to appeal to the Government to do it. It is stated that they are not full-time servants. As a matter of fact, they are working for full eight hours a day. You will find it if you make a calculation of their working hours. "You are going to spend Rs. 181 lakhs. Add a few lakhs of rupees for the purpose of providing relief to the village karnams." That is my appeal to the Government.

Lastly, one word about the rise in prices. We have seen hartals by merchants recently—particularly vegetable sellers. Now we find no plantains in the market. Even if they are available, one has to pay a very high price. The situation is going from bad to worse. The Hon. the Leader of the House says that the tempo of activities is greater and that, therefore, prices go up. He also says that so long as there is planning, there will be high prices because planning always provides a greater tempo of activity. This question of rise in prices has to be solved in some manner or another. The Government should represent to the Zonal Council to prevail upon the Kerala Government to fix a price for their paddy so that they may not buy from here and sell there at a higher rate.

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Also, let the Andhra Government be asked to spare their surplus so far as the Kerala State is concerned. Andhra has a greater share of surplus and, therefore, let it give a larger portion to Kerala. So far as the food problem is concerned, the voice of this State should prevail over that of the Union Government. In the Zonal Council, we should ask these two things to be done so that the export of rice from Tanjore to Kerala may be completely stopped. I would request the Government to solve this problem of rise in prices somehow or other. Otherwise, any amount of planning in our country will not be fully appreciated.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, now I am to add another dull speech . . .

SRI P. T. RAJAN : No, no.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Let me complete; I mean, after the sweet speech delivered by the hon. Lady Member. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion. Now, there is no difference of opinion on the point that public health is very important in the progress of a nation. A nation's efficiency and well-being will be judged not only by the wealth it produces but by the standard of life that the nation is having. I am not able to say that we have made spectacular progress in the matter of medical relief. But I submit that we are making steady progress. The percentage of expenditure on public health is about eight to the total revenue of the State. The other State where the expenditure is said to be larger than in this State is Bengal. There they seem to spend about 13 to 14 per cent of the total revenue on public health. But I may point out that we are making slow progress. What was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent last year has become eight per cent this year. I hope it will increase gradually. In this connection, I may inform hon. Members that all endeavours will be made . . .

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I hope the Hon. Minister will not misunderstand me when I say that the bulk of the speech I may make with your approval will be on medical relief. He is replying now and let him not feel that he has had no opportunity to speak again later.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Why not he speak tomorrow?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, if it would help the debate if the Hon. the Minister for Health speaks tomorrow and if the Chair is pleased to allow him to speak tomorrow, we have no objection.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I thought it would be only fair to tell the Hon. Minister about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Now Mr. Rajan will speak.

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* SRI P. T. RAJAN : Mr. Chairman, after the very charming speech of the very charming lady Member and the speech of the Hon. Minister broken half-way, I am afraid, my task will be a very hard one.

I wish to join the chorus of congratulations offered to the Hon. the Minister for Finance on his not having imposed additional taxes this year. We thought this feature would continue next year also but he dashed our hopes by saying that we should not be too certain of it.

Sir, the food problem that is facing us is a legacy left to us by the Great War. After the War was over, the First Five-Year Plan was conceived to solve the problem of food. We are nearing the completion of the Second Plan and arrangements for the Third Plan are being considered. But the food problem remains where it was. It is going to be made much worse by the proposed land policy of the Centre. In Nagpur, when there was so much enthusiasm shown about land ceiling, our Minister for Finance put a spoke in the wheel. (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar : At Hyderabad.) I am sorry. I thought he would secure complete victory and Madras would be left to solve its own problem. Being a loyal partyman that he is, he had to abide by the directive of the Centre. If land ceiling comes in and if co-operative farming comes in, I do not know what will be the future of this country. No man can help us. God alone can help us, if He can.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Even that you doubt?

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : When there are people like my friend, even that remote hope will be completely lost.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : God will help good causes.

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* SRI P. T. RAJAN : Sir, about the ban on export of paddy to Kerala, a question also came up this afternoon before this House. Ban is imposed on the export of paddy to Kerala but the export of rice is allowed. I do not know why the Government should make this difference, the distinction between rice and paddy. For purposes of control, I am told that rice could be allowed but not paddy. I think this question can be easily solved by asking every ryot here to spare a specified quantity of paddy to the Government so that they may keep the stock for meeting any emergency by opening a number of fair price shops. Instead of that, they issue orders which do not make the position of the ryots or the merchants clear. The straight and honest thing will be for the Government to say : ' We are going to put restrictions on movement. We are going to ask the ryots to give so much to the Government and then only permit them to sell the rice or paddy in whichever manner they like.' If they do that, that will certainly solve the problem of the ryots and also the merchants. The Government want to do something but they dare not go the whole hog. They just find ways and means for a compromise and that compromise does not always end happily.

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There is one other thing to which I would like to refer and to which I had made a reference when I was in the other House. That is indiscriminate transfer of officials, both high and low, and that too constantly. When the foreign regime was here, it had a healthy rule. No officer was transferred till he had completed three years in a particular post or place. That was a very, very healthy rule. Now that rule is more honoured in its breach than in observance. Now officers are transferred during the middle of an academic year. They are, therefore, not able to take their children with them on transfer. Even if they take them with them, they cannot get admission for their children in the schools and colleges in the new place. They also cannot run two establishments. Thus the Government are indirectly encouraging corruption. These officers have got to resort to finding ways and means to make both ends meet. I had brought this to the notice of the Government. They are indifferent. The heads of departments are also indifferent. I may even say that they are callous. I do hope the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Home Minister would see to it that the rule is given effect to. If there is need for transferring an officer during the course of the prescribed period of two or three years because of exigencies of public service, let them make that official take leave. It is said that an officer is found unfit or found guilty and that, therefore, in order to get rid of him, they transfer him to other places. In such cases let them ask the officer to take leave and he be asked to join duty in the new place after the academic year. That is my humble suggestion. Otherwise, it is heart-rending to see officials, especially low-paid officials, transferred in the middle of an academic year suffering on account of this. They find it very difficult to make arrangements for keeping their family in the old place and for running an establishment in the new place. Such transfers are treated mechanically. I want that human aspect of such transfers should be considered by the Government. At the moment, there is neither democracy nor humanity. This Government are not allowed to manage their affairs, as was pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar, in their own way. They have to take orders from the Centre for everything. If that be the case, it is not democracy. I would request the Government to take into consideration all these things. If these things are allowed to go on simply because the Government are all too powerful, they might get on for some time but a time will come when even they, however powerful, will find it difficult to cope with the situation.

There is one other thing also to which I referred on a previous occasion, namely, the need for the appointment of a State Director of Prosecution, because in sessions cases dealing with the life and death of a person, we have not got the necessary machinery or experienced officials to give guidance in the matter of investigation and in the matter of putting in the charge-sheet. Time was when poorly investigated cases were brought to the Public Prosecutor; he would suggest to the Police to amend the charge-sheet or not put up the case at all. If the Police did not see their way to amend it and

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the case came up before the Court, the Judge would ask the Public Prosecutor to advise the Collector to withdraw the case if the investigation was poor. But nowadays nobody takes notice of these things and nobody takes responsibility for them. They are afraid that if the Public Prosecutor or the Judge were to ask that a certain thing should be done properly, he has been influenced by some other consideration, consideration other than justice. I am stressing this point because in badly investigated cases, lawyers succeed and the guilty persons escape. To that extent, a lawyer would certainly welcome a badly investigated case coming up before the Court. But it sometimes happens in such cases that innocent people are lugged in and put to a lot of trouble in defending themselves. After all, justice means that the guilty suffer and the innocent get free. But very often it happens that the guilty get away and the innocent suffer. If there is a State Prosecutor and if all the sessions cases are referred to him and the persons concerned are guided by him, we may hope that justice will be done. I can mention to the Hon. the Minister for Home one or two instances and when, after verification, he finds that there is some ground for his interference, I hope he will do it. After all, I feel that India can afford to lose people not only in hundreds and thousands but also can afford to lose in millions. India, especially this State is noted for its sense of justice. Let us see that justice is done. Looking at it from that point of view, I am taking so much trouble to bring this matter to the notice of the Government. If they do that, I am quite sure—when the standard is going down—there is some hope that control at a higher level is likely to rectify matters.

Lastly, I should like to mention one other thing which I have already mentioned before. When Hon. Ministers tour the districts, they should dispense with the Police. The Police should not go anywhere near them. They have got their security men to look after them. Even in the most advanced democratic countries, Heads of States and Ministers are protected, and I do not want Hon. Ministers in our State or in our country to meet with any mishap. But I should like them to travel without the Police. To do so is not a sign of democracy. I know that the Hon. Ministers here are not afraid of their lives. If that is so, why should they have the Police to go after them? Also, why should they have officials with them, whenever they go on tour? Let them set apart a part of their time for the officials to go and meet them. The rest of their time they can spare for their partymen. Now, when Hon. Ministers tour the districts, the officials will have to be in attendance on them. It is not a question of Ministers going once in a way, but it is a question of their touring districts very often. Let them go as representatives of the people and let them be in touch with the people but let not the routine work of local officials suffer because of their visit to the districts. This is my humble suggestion. Let them go as Ministers and know the difficulties of the people and then they can refer them to the local officials for such remedies as are necessary. Afterwards, they themselves can deal with the problem. But, while touring the districts, they

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should not unduly and unnecessarily interfere with the work of the local officials. Now the local officials do not find enough time to do their work. I want them to give the local officials enough time to do their work. As a matter of fact, the other day I was talking to the Head of a Department about something and he said that they were so busy nowadays that they could not find time to go into matters carefully. That prompted me to make that appeal to the Hon. Minister.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Did the official say that it was because of the visit of the Ministers or that it was because of the heavy work which the administration entailed?

*** SRI P. T. RAJAN :** I knew that, Sir. No doubt, there is a lot of work now compared to the work which I, as an unfortunate or fortunate Minister, did. The work done now is something colossal. At that time, representations and applications which were precise and direct might be consigned to the waste-paper-basket but in a democracy we have to put up with these things. But I do feel that the presence of Hon. Ministers in the Headquarters at least for fifteen days in a month will help the public. Let the people come and see Ministers. If they do that, they will have more time for work and the officials also will have more time to work. Let not my hon. Friend, the Leader of the House, think that I am criticising them but I am only making a suggestion.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If they remain for too many days in Madras, dullness will set in.

*** SRI P. T. RAJAN :** I hope my suggestion will be considered for what it is worth.

*** DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :** மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் முக்கியமாகப் பாராட்டுதலுக்குரிய கூறு இருக்கிறது. ஆண்டுதோறும் ஆண்டுதோறும் இந்த மாநிலத்தினுடைய நிதி நிலைமை முன்னேறிவந்து இப்பொழுது கூடுதல் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமாக இது வந்திருக்கிறது என்பததான் என்னுடைய கருத்து. அதுதான் பாராட்டுதலுக்குரியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்கும், அதிலும் சிறப்பாகக் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும் என்னுடைய பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் பெரிய பங்கு கல்விக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது உண்மையே. வருகிற வருவாயில் கல்விக்கு என்று 13½ கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் பல்கலைக் கழகக் கல்விக்காகவும் 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்காகவும், 6½ கோடி ரூபாய் தொடக்க நிலைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்காகவும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைக் காண்கிறோம். இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது, பல்கலைக் கழகக் கல்வி, கல்லூரிக் கல்வி, இவற்றிற்கு நமது அரசாங்கம் வேண்டிய தொகையை ஒதுக்குவதில் கவனம் செலுத்தியிருக்கிறதா என்று உன்னதல் வேண்டும். மானியக் குழுத் தலைவர் டாக்டர் சி.டி. தேவ்முகர் அவர்கள் சென்னை மாநில அரசாங்கம் கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களை அதிகச் சம்பள விகிதத்திற்குக் கூடுதலாகும் செலவினத்தில் தன் பங்கைத் தர முன்வந்தால், இந்திய அரசாங்கம் செலவினத்தில் பாதிப் பங்கின் உடனே வழங்கிவிடும் எனச் சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்னதாகத் தெளிவுபடுத்தியிருக்கிறார். பல்கலைக் கழக ஆசிரியர்களையும், கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களையும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும்போது, தகுதி வாய்ந்தவர்களைத்தான் தேர்ந்

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P.m.

தெடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய கணம் நிதி அமைச்சர் நேற்று முன் ஒரு வினாவிற்குப் பதில் சொல்லியபோது, சம்பளத்திற்கும் தகுதிக்கும் அவ்வளவு தொடர்பு இல்லை என்று சொன்னார். “Quality is not reflected by salary” என்று கூறினார். அது எந்த அளவு முழுதும் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும் என்பதை அவர்களே திரும்பவும் சிந்திப்பார்கள் என்று கருதுகிறேன். உண்மையில் தகுதிக்கும், தக்க சம்பளத்துக்கும் பொருத்தம் கட்டாயம் உண்டு என்று நம் கிரவர்களில் நான் ஒருவன் நல்ல தகுதிவாய்ந்தவர்களுக்குத் தக்க ஊதியம் கல்லூரிகளில் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்றால், ஆசிரியத் தொழிலில் இருப்பவர்கள் வேறு தொழில்களுக்குப் பெய்விடுவார்கள் என்ற காரணத்தினால், பல்கலைக் கழக ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும், கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் அதிகமாக இவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுக்க முன் வருகிறது. அப்படி முன்வந்து பாதிப் பணத்தைத் தாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லும்போது, நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் ஏன் அரைவாசிப் பணத்தை அரசாங்கக் கல்லூரிகளைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் கொடுக்க ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது? தனியார் நடத்துகிற கல்லூரிகள் கூட கால்வாசிப் பணத்தைக் கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறபோது, மாநில அரசாங்கம் “நாங்கள் கால்வாசிப் பணத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்” என்று ஏன் சொல்லக்கூடாது? உண்மையில் மானியக் குழுவின் நோக்கம் “இந்திய அரசாங்கம் மட்டுமே இதை உணர்ந்துவிட்டால் போதுமானது என்பதன்று” அவர்களுடைய நோக்கம் “தனியார் நடத்துகின்ற கல்லூரிகளின் பொறுப்பாளராக இருப்பவர்களும், மாநில அரசாங்கமும் இதன் அவசியத்தையும் பொறுப்பையும் உரை வேண்டும்” என்பதுதான். அந்த வகையில் நம்முடைய மாநில அரசாங்கம் மாநிலக் கல்லூரிகளில் பணியாற்றும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்காக ஏன் நிதி வழங்க இசையவில்லை என்று இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நோக்கி நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, “தமிழாசிரியர்கள் நிலை குறைந்ததாக, தாழ்ந்ததாக ஆளிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது” என்பதைத் தமிழாசிரியர்கள் மாநாடுகளில் தீர்மானம் போட்டுத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். “இந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் தமிழை முதல் மொழியாக ஆக்கிவிட்டோம்” என்று எழுத்தால் எழுதி வைத்துவிட்டால் போதாது. கற்பிக்கின்ற ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு எந்தத் தகுதி நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததோ அந்தத் தகுதியைக் காட்டிலும் இப்பொழுது—உரிமை பெற்ற நேரத்தில், சுதந்திரம் பெற்ற நேரத்தில் அதிகத் தகுதியை அமைத்திருக்கிறோம்! 30 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு தமிழ் படித்துக் கற்பிக்கத் தெரிந்திருந்தால் போதுமானது. இப்பொழுதோ பி. ஏ., எஸ். டி. பட்டம் பெற்றவரல்லாமல், தமிழாசிரியர்கள் தகுந்த சம்பளம் பெற முடியாத நிலையில் இடப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய அடிப்படைச் சம்பளம் 40 ரூபாயாக இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தில் வேலை பார்த்துக்கூடிய பியூன்கள் கூட அதிகச் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். இந்த 40 ரூபாயை உடனடியாகக் கூட்டித்தர இந்த அரசாங்கம் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை நான் மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

அண்மையில், நவம்பர் மாதத்தில் வெளிவந்த திருத்தம் காரணமாக, “பென்ஷன்” விதிகளில் ஏற்பட்ட திருத்தம் காரணமாக, பல பயிற்சி இல்லாத ஆசிரியர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்தத் திருத்தத்தில் “டி ரெயினிங்” என்ற சொல்லை “ஆசிரியர்” என்று வரிகுறி இடங்களில் எல்லாம் கூட்டுகின்ற கொள்கைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனவே, பயிற்சி பெறாத ஆசிரியர்கள் பல ஆண்டுகளாக வேலை செய்திருந்தாலும் கூட, அவர்கள் ஓய்வு பெறுகிற நேரத்தில் எவ்வுகூல ஊதியத்தைப் பெற முடியாதவர்களாக ஆகிவிடுகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் உன்னிப்பாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய செய்தி. இதை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் காற்றாமல் போனால், 25 ஆண்டுகள், 30 ஆண்டுகள் பயிற்சியின்றியே

9th March 1959] [Dr. A. Chidambaraman]

வேலை பார்த்துவிட்டு ஓய்வு பெற்றிருப்பவர்கள் “பென்ஷன்” கிடைக்காமல் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். இதை நான் அரசாங்கத்தின் சிறப்புக் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுரை விரும்புகிறேன்.

இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன்னால் நம்முடைய கல்வி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்போது, “இந்த மாநிலத்தில் உள்ள எல்லா மாவட்ட ஆசிரியர்களும் அந்தந்த மாதச் சம்பளத்தை அந்தந்த மாதத்திலேயே பெற்றுவிடுகிறார்கள்” என்று சொன்னார்கள். “இப்பொழுது அதற்காகப் போதிய நிதி வசதி தந்திருப்பதாகவும், இதற்கு முன்னால் அப்படிக் கொடுக்காமல் இருந்திருந்தாலும் கூட, இப்பொழுது ஒழுங்காகக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதாகிறது” என்று சொன்னார்கள். என்னிடத்தில் கிடைத்துள்ள செய்திகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இப்பொழுது நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். திருநெல்வேலி, செங்கற்பட்டு ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரை, இரண்டு மூன்று மாதச் சம்பளம் இன்னும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் உடனே சிந்தித்து நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து அந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

அடித்தபடியாக, இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் உள்ள ஒன்றிரண்டு பொதுச் செய்திகளைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இங்கே திட்டத்தில் என்ன எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று கேட்டால் “சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ் காரணமாக நமக்கு இல்லாவிட்டால் மிச்ச வருவாய் கடைசியில் இருக்கும்” என்று சில புள்ளி விவரங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சபையும், அமைச்சரும் இதை உறுதுக் கவனிக்குமாறு வேண்டுகிறேன். “Annual Financial Statement” சுருக்கம் என்று இருக்கும் வெளியீட்டின் 2-வது பக்கத்திலும், 6-வது பக்கத்திலும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சில குறிப்புகளைப் பார்த்தால், இந்தக் கணக்கில் ஏதோ தவறுதல் நிகழ்ந்திருக்கிறது என்று தோன்றுகிறது. எப்படி என்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இரண்டாவது பக்கத்தில் “Principal Heads of Revenue” என்று இருப்பதில் “Madras General Sales Tax” என்று ஒரு தலைப்பும் “Other Taxes and Duties” என்று ஒரு தலைப்பும் காணப்படுகின்றன. அந்த “Madras General Sales Tax” என்பதில் 1958-59-க்கு 8,80,00,000 ரூபாய் எதிர்பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். “ரிவைனூ எஸ்டிமேட்டில்” 15,26,56,400 எதிர்பார்த்ததாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது இரண்டாவது பக்கத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பது. 6-வது பக்கத்தில் இதற்கு விளக்கம் கொடுத்திருக்கும் இடத்தில் பார்த்தால் XII-A “Sales Tax” என்பதன் முன் பார்த்தால், Revised Estimate 15,26,56,400 என்றும், “ஒரிஜினல் எஸ்டிமேட்டுக்கு மேல் அதிகமாக ஏற்படக்கூடியதாக இருப்பது 15,26,56,400 ரூபாய்” என்றும் உள்ளன. உண்மையில் பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட் 8,80,00,000 ரூபாய் ஆக இருந்தபோது, 6,46,56,400 ரூபாய்தான் கூடுதலாக இருக்க முடியும். அதற்குப் பதிலாக — 15,26,56,400 ரூபாய் என்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கும், பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட்டுக்கும், பின்னால் உள்ள ரெவன்யூ ஸ்டேட்மென்ட்டுக்கும் யாதொரு தொடர்பும் இல்லையென்று தோன்றுகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி ஊன்றிக் கவனித்துத் தக்க விளக்கம் தரவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் சிந்திக்கவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். இதில் ஏதோ பிழை இருக்கிறது. எந்த இடத்தில் பிழை இருக்கிறது என்று நானும் அவசியம் பார்த்தேன். மேற்கோடு, கீழ்க்கோடு, உட்குறி ஆகியவைகளைப்போட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் குழப்பமாக இருக்கிறது. குழப்பம் இல்லாத வகையில், எல்லாருக்கும் விளக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் இது தெளிவாக வகுத்துத் தரப்படவில்லை என்று கூடிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்னொரு செய்தி. நான் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தருவியதால் புலப்பட்டது என்னவென்றால், நம்முடைய இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் தொழில் இலாகாவிற்காக நாம் ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருந்த, பணத்தைக் காட்டிலும் மிகவும் குறைவாக நடப்பு ஆண்டில் அரசாங்கம் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறது என்பதுதான். 1958-59-ல் தொழில் துறைக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை 5 கோடி 14 லட்சம் ரூபாய். அதை நடப்பு ஆண்டிற்குள் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானித்து வைத்திருந்ததில் 1 கோடி 94 லட்சம்

[Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan] [9th March 1959]

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ரூபாய் மிச்சமாகியிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலையில் இந்த பட்ஜெட் அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்படி 1957-58-ல் ரூ. 1.87 கோடி செலவு செய்திருக்கிற இந்த இனத்திற்கு பட்ஜெட் இனத்தில் ரூ. 3.89 கோடி இத் தலைப்பில் ஒதுக்கி வைத்து நிலைவண்டு எஸ்டிமேட்டி ரூ. 2.43 கோடி செலவு செய்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே, இப்படி நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கிற—கடந்த ஆண்டுகளில் செலவு செய்து வந்திருக்கிற—பணத்தை ஒட்டி நிதி ஒதுக்காமல் செலவுக்கு மேல் ரூ. 1 கோடிக்குப் பணம் பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட்டில் ஒதுக்குவது எதற்காக? இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக இருந்து வருகிற நிலைவண்டு எஸ்டிமேட்டை வரும் ஆண்டின் பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட்டாகக் கொடுப்பது என்பது நம்பிக்கை. அந்த நம்பிக்கைக்கு மாறுபடாக ஏன் இப்படி நிதி ஒதுக்கப்படுகிறது? அம்பர் சர்க்கார் திட்டத்திற்காகப் பெருந்தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது என்றும், அம்பர் சர்க்கார், கதர் திட்டம் ஆகியவற்றைச் சரிவர நடத்த முடியவில்லை யாதலால், அந்தச் செலவுகளுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிதி மிச்சப்படுத்தப்பட்டு விட்டது என்றும் அமைந்த குறிப்புக் காணப்படுகிறது. அப்படி இருக்கும் போது, அந்தத் திட்டத்தைச் செயற்படுத்துவதற்கு, சென்ற ஆண்டைவிட இந்த ஆண்டில் என்ன வசதி அதிகப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? திரும்பவும், சென்ற ஆண்டு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகையே செலவிடப்படாமல் மிச்சமாகியிருக்கும்போது, இந்த ஆண்டு அம்பர் சர்க்கார் திட்டத்திற்காக ரூ. 75 லட்சமும் கதர் வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்களுக்கு ரூ. 124 லட்சமும் ஒதுக்கி மொத்தமாக இந்த இனத்திலே ரூ. 1-99 கோடி ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? திரும்பவும் இந்தப் பணம் இவ்வாண்டில் சரியான முறையில் செலவிடப்படாமல் மிச்சமாகத் திரும்பக்கூடிய நிலைமைதான் உண்டாகும் என்பது ஏன் அச்சம். இப்படித் தேவையில்லாத இனத்திலே அதிகத் தொகையை ஒதுக்கி, மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமாகச் செலவிடக்கூடிய திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் நிதி இல்லை என்ற காரணத்தைக் காட்டி விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதை வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். வேறு பல நல்ல செலவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளுக்கு நாம் இந்த நிதியை இப்படி உபயோகம் இல்லாதவாறு முடக்காமல் இருந்திருந்தால், வழிவகை செய்திருக்க முடியும். (ஸ்ரீ வி. கே. ப்முனிசாமி கவுண்டர்—அம்பர் சர்க்கார் விருத்தி பண்ணியாகிவிட்டது. இவ்வாண்டு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற தொகை நல்ல முறையில் செலவு செய்யப்படும்). அதையும் வருகிற ஆண்டின் முடிவில் நாம் இரண்டு பேரும் சேர்ந்து பார்த்துக் கலந்து பேசலாம். சென்ற ஆண்டைவிட எதோ சில லட்சம் வேண்டுமானால் அதிகமாகச் செலவாகும். ரூ. 75 லட்சமும் செலவாகும் என்று நினைப்பது பெருந்தாது.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்போது “ஸ்டேட்டி ரேடிங்” என்று ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறோம். மொத்த தானியங்களின் வியாபாரத்தை அரசாங்கமே நான்கைந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் எடுத்து நடத்திக்கொண்டிருந்த போது இருந்த நிலைமை என்னவென்பதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிந்திருப்பார்கள். அரசாங்கமும் நன்றாக அறியும், “ஸ்டேட்டி ரேடிங்” அப்போது இருந்த சமயத்தில் விற்பனை வரி வாங்குவதா வேண்டாமா என்ற யோசனையில் இருந்து, பின்னர் வாங்குவது என்று முடிவு செய்து, வாங்க முடியாமல்—வசூல் செய்ய முடியாமல்—போன விற்பனை வரி வருமான நஷ்டம் மட்டும் 5 லட்சம் ரூபாய், கடைசியில் அத்தொகையைத் (write off) தள்ளி விட்டோம். ஆகவே, இப்போது “ஸ்டேட்டி ரேடிங்” என்ற கொள்கையை வரையறை செய்தவுடனேயே இவற்றுக்கு விற்பனை வரி உண்டா இல்லையா என்பதைத் தீர்மானம் பண்ணிவிட வேண்டும். என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், உண்டு என்றுதான் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பேன். உண்டு என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டால், உடனடியாக அந்த வரியை வசூல் செய்வதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

நண்பர் திருவாளர் பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். அமைச்சர்கள் அதிகமாக மாவுட்டங்களுக்குச் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்யப் போவதனால், அதிகாரிகள் அவர்கள் பின்னால் போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

9th March 1959] [Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan]

ஆதலால் வேலை சரியாக நடைபெறவில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். அந்தக் காரணத்தினால் போலும் தக்காவிக்க கடனாக நாம் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய தொகையில் ரூ. 7 கோடிக்கு மேல் பாக்கி வசூல் செய்யப்படாமலேயே நிற்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிறையக் கடன் கொடுத்துள்ளோம். கொடுத்த தொகை மூன்றே முக்கால் கோடியளவு வசூல் செய்யப்படாமல் இருப்பது சரியன்று. ரெவினயூ போர்டும், அதிகாரிகளும் உடனடியாகப் பழைய பாக்கியை வசூல் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று உடனே அரசாங்கம் ஆணையிட வேண்டும். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் அந்தக் கணக்கு எல்லாம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. “ஆடிட்” ரிப்போர்ட்டில் அது குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பரிசீலனை செய்யும்போது, “ஆடிட்” ரிப்போர்ட்டையும், சேர்த்துப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டுமே தவிர, இதைத் தனியாக, அதைத் தனியாக வைத்துப் பரிசீலனை செய்வதால் பயனில்லை. அந்த வகையில் அரசாங்கம் மறுபடியும் சிந்திக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

இனி, மேட்டூர் அலுமினியத் தொழிற்சாலையைப்பற்றி நிபுணர்கள் எல்லாம் நல்ல கருத்துக்களை இப்பொழுது தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் அதற்கு முன்னிடம் (priority) கொடுக்கப் படாததன் காரணமாக, தனியார் அதை ஏற்று நடத்த முன்வந்தால் அரசாங்கம் எல்லாவிதமான உதவியையும் அளிக்கும் என்பதாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஏற்று நடத்த ஆரம்பித்தால் வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கும் என நிபுணர்கள் இப்பொழுது குறிப்பதால், அதை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நல்லது. அதை ஏன் நமது அரசாங்கமே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இதற்கு முன்னிடம் (Top priority) கொடுத்து எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வற்புறுத்தவேண்டும்.

இப்போது மூன்றாவது திட்டம் தொடர்ந்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டுமா இல்லையா என்பதைப்பற்றி நண்பர் திரு. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய ஐயர் சில சொற்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவருடைய கருத்திற்கு ஒரு வகையில் நான் இணங்குகிறேன், இன்னொரு வகையில் இணங்கவில்லை. இரண்டாவது திட்ட அடிப்படையில் பஞ்சாயத்துத் திட்டம், அதையொட்டிப் பல பொதுநலத் திட்டங்கள் முதலியவைகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதைத் தொடர்ந்து மூன்றாவது திட்டமும் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டால்தான், அதற்காக நாம் இப்போது செலவு செய்திருக்கிற பணம் வீணாகாமல் அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் தொடர்ந்து நல்ல பலனளிக்கும் வகையில் நிறைவேறும். ஒரு திட்டத்திற்கும் இன்னொரு திட்டத்திற்கும் தொடர்ச்சி இல்லையென்றால், வளர்ச்சி நீர் நிலை போல் தேங்கிவிடும், பின்னிடுக்கம்கூட நிகழும். ஆகவே, இவையெல்லாம் உண்மையில் வளர்ச்சி அடைய வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு திட்டத்தோடு இன்னொரு திட்டம் தொடர்ச்சி உடையதாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கடைசி ஆண்டுக்கு இந்திய அரசாங்கம் நமக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய தொகை ரூ. 24 கோடியாக இருக்கிறது. அது காணாது. அதற்குமேல் இன்னும் ரூ. 15 கோடிக்குக் குன்றாமலாவது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நமக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தி. அதை வாங்க வேண்டுமென்று இவ்வரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இந்தச் சொற்களோடு நான் அமறுக்கிறேன்.

SRI T. JOGHEE GOWDER : தலைவர் அவர்களே, நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையைப் பார்க்கும்போது சந்தோஷம். ஆனால், அடுத்த வருஷத் திவாவது உருளைக் கிழங்கு, சாயப்படடை (வாட்டில் பாக்) மாங்களுக்கு விற்பனை வரி இல்லாமல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், மதுரை, பழனி தேவஸ்தானங்களுக்கு நீலகிரியிலிருந்து மதுரைக்கு, நீலகிரியிலிருந்து பழனிக்கு என்று நேரிடையாகப் பஸ் போக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

[Sri T. Joghee Gowder]

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நீலகிரியில் உள்ள அரசாங்கத் தலைமை ஆஸ்பத்திரி முப்பது நாற்பது வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் கட்டப்பட்டது. ஆனால், இப்போது ஜனங்கள் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமாக இருப்பதால், 20 அறையுள்ள இன்னொரு கட்டிடம் கட்ட அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். பல நோயாளிகள் இடம் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத் திருக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன்.

உதகமண்டலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் 2 மாதத்திற்குக் குறையாமல் சட்ட சபைக் கூட்டத்தை நடத்த அரசாங்கத்தை நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள ஜனங்கள் சார்பாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நீலகிரியில் உள்ள ஜனங்களுக்குத் தேவைக்கு மேல் ஸ்பிரிட் பெர்மிட்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே, பெர்மிட் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அளவை 50 சத விசிறமாகக் குறைக்க அரசாங்கம் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

ப்ரைவேட் மானேஜ்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூட வார்த்தியார்கள் கட்சிக் கூட்டங்களில் பேசிக்கொண்டு வருவதை அரசாங்கம் தடை செய்ய வேண்டும்.

ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் உதவி அளித்து வருவது போல், நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள படுக சமூகத்திற்கும் அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் எனது வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, even the Opposition Members have praised the Budget and, Sir, it is a good thing. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : Not 'praised', but appreciated where due.) Whatever may be the limitations of Congress Governments, one thing is definitely clear and that is for the last ten years what the Congress Governments all over the country have achieved, till now for the last 2,000 or 3,000 years, no one in India had achieved. The hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy is having a hearty smile there. Perhaps, his eyes are blinded with prejudice and, therefore, he is not able to see the point. Well, whatever may be the thing, there is all-round improvement in our State. As far as agriculture is concerned, as far as industries are concerned and so many other matters are concerned, there is all-round improvement. I do not say that we have reached the maximum point. Certainly not. In a growing country, Sir, in a country like India which has got so many problems to be solved, it is not very easy for any Government, for any party to achieve things in a very quick manner. It takes time and, as a matter of fact, Sir, in the history of a nation, ten years is not a big period. Even in the life of a man, one may say that ten years is a big period; but in the life of a nation, ten years is nothing, not even one hundred years; one hundred years even is nothing in the life of a nation. Even those friends who sometimes criticise the Congress in regard to some of its policies may see this. Sir, whatever may be its limitations—I am not praising the Congress and I am not saying that it has no weaknesses or no limitations; certainly not it has got its own limitations and weaknesses, but with all this—the Congress has achieved something very creditable.

Now, Sir, I said that there was all-round improvement in our country. So far as agriculture is concerned, the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar was saying that the average production

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of rice in our State was about 1,300 lb. per acre and that the average production of rice in our country was about 750 lb. When compared to the average production in our country, the average production in our State is very, very creditable. But the average production per acre in Japan is 3,444 lb., in Egypt 2,998 lb. and in China 2,433 lb. I got these figures from a book.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Between the figures quoted by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar and the Deputy Chairman there is really an ocean of difference.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : That is why I said that there was some mistake. The average production in America is 2,195 lb. per acre. Therefore, as far as our State is concerned, though we have made some improvement, it is not sufficient. I think we have to make a lot of improvement still. But the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar seems to be against any kind of innovation in our country. (Laughter.) It is rather very difficult to follow his advice. We are living in an atomic age. Even countries like America, Russia, Japan and Germany want to pick up things from others. When such is the case, though we are great as a country, we have to learn many things from many other countries. We cannot close our eyes to the improvements that we have to effect still.

Then, hon. Members say, 'Why import machinery and things like that?' Let us not be worried about it. There may be difficulties for the time being. But can we say that we should not have machinery in the country? (Sri T. Purushotham : No.) After all, Government means people and people means Government. There is practically no difference between the two. Ours is not a foreign Government. It is our own Government. To-morrow if we do not like our Government, we may say, 'Please clear out.' (laughter.) (An hon. Member : Whom?) When I say 'we', I mean the people, the voters. They can ask the Government to clear out. Now, we have to improve still. If hon. Members like Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar make a statement like that, it is likely to have an adverse effect on our people. Therefore, we cannot stop getting machinery in this dynamic age. If we are looking backward, there is no future for us. Whatever may be our difficulties, we have to move forward and if we do not look ahead of us, we shall be left behind and we shall be nowhere. Therefore, whatever may be the difficulties in the matter, we should go forward. In the matter of planning there will necessarily be difficulties. Don't we have difficulties when we have to spend money on our relations or on our children studying somewhere? Does not a father spend thousands of rupees on his son studying in far-off England? Is he not himself put to some difficulty? Why is it so? That is because he feels that after some years his son will become a great man and that he will prove a credit to himself and others. Similar is the case with the Government, in the matter of plan-

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ning. No doubt, they take money from us and from others. We may have a lot of difficulties. But we have to put up with those things if we want our nation to become a great nation or the greatest nation in the world.

Then, I come to the question of the rising prices. As my Friend put it, I am also very anxious about it. The Hon. Minister says that the rise in prices is due to the tempo of activity. It may be correct to some extent but not wholly. Why I say so is this. It is a fact admitted by the State Government as well as the Union Government that all the people who can be employed in the country are not employed. There are millions of our people who do not have any sort of employment. No doubt, people who have been employed during the implementation of these two Five-Year Plans may get some money and their purchasing power might have increased. But what about the millions of our people who are unemployed? In a country with 38 crores of people, a few lakhs of people getting employment here and there does not solve the problem. The rise in prices, I think, must be due to two factors. One is that we do not have enough production in the country and that there is more demand. If there is more demand and less production, then there is rise in prices. That is because some people have money and things available are less. Therefore, there is rise in prices. What should we do then? Should we leave it as it is? The suggestion is that the Government should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. I think that is one of the ways in which we can solve the problem. But if the fact is that the demand is more and the supply less, then it will be difficult to solve the problem unless and until some kind of rationing or control is introduced. The Government have to take courage in both the hands and do the thing. They cannot allow the poorest man in the country to starve and die. Some time back all of us were anxious about the situation. What did the Government do then? They said that they would purchase two lakhs of tons of rice and keep it as some kind of reserve to be given to our people in time of need. But our merchants and mirasdars do not have any sympathy. I am so sorry and unhappy to say that. Now, crores of rupees have been spent by the nation on the improvement of agriculture. The mirasdars and the agriculturists have reaped the benefit of that expenditure. When the Government of the people come forward and say that they require two lakhs of tons of rice and that it will be helpful to our people, what do these mirasdars and agriculturists do? Instead of co-operating with the Government, they adopt all sorts of unpatriotic methods and do something which is very injurious to the country. Now, the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan says. 'You talk of State trading'. When our people are not thoroughly fair . . .

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : On a point of clarification. I never said that they should never have it.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR : What I say is this. When we feel that a certain attitude is necessary, we need not mind whether it will get us votes or not. That is immaterial. Sir, when we

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were in the wilderness and when the whole Government were opposed to the Congressmen, they never cared for it. They felt for the people and they felt what they felt to be correct. If we adopt that attitude in future, I think many problems will be solved.

Now, our nation has spent a lot of rupees on the education and training of the doctors. If my memory is correct, some years back I read somewhere that not less than Rs. 10,000 had been spent on each one of our medical students.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : It must be much more.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : It may be, but I am putting it in a modest way. Now doctors say, 'We would not go to the villages'. The Government are helpless. 5-40 P.M.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : What about lawyers?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : If you give us that amount, we will go. There are so many junior lawyers who will go to villages if you provide them with Rs. 250 a month. (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar : Juniors). Yes. What I say is this. I am not fighting with doctors. Who are they, after all? They are our brothers. I am in no mood to fight with them.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Nor am I.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : What I wish to say is that the nation is spending on each medical student more than Rs. 10,000. There may be certain difficulties no doubt. But should we not make up our mind to give them more money? Either the Government must be in a position to appeal to their sense of patriotism and then bring them round, or if it be not possible for them to appeal to them . . . (Sri T. Purushotham : Close down the medical colleges!) I am not a reactionary, Sir. The Government must tell the students even as they enter the college that they must, on the completion of their course, serve at least for two or three years in villages. Some such arrangement must be made.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, while discussing about the Planning Commission, was very, very complimentary in his observations. He said, 'They are unimaginative; they are unpractical'.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : These two things do not go together.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : They are also human beings. Even if all the greatest men are put together to evolve certain things, still there will be some mistakes. In human institutions, there are bound to be mistakes. If there are no mistakes, then that institution ceases to be a human institution. Even in divine institutions, there is so much confusion. (Laughter.)

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I now pass on to the subject of slums in the City. We say that our City is beautiful. We take pride in the fact that our City is beautiful. No doubt, our City is beautiful. But when one sees the slums, one will note that the City is very bad. I want this City to be the most beautiful City. How can it be the most beautiful, when we have slums where people live like flies without any amenities? Much worse is the condition of private slums. The Government seem to be helpless. Some people say that even if there is an outbreak of cholera, the Government cannot interfere. This is what I was told by some Corporation authorities. I think we should not be so very helpless. If there are no rules in the matter, we must frame rules to see that these slums—both private and public—are made tidy and neat.

One more point, Sir. We are supposed to be clever and intelligent people. But our literacy percentage stands at only 19. In Kerala, they say that the percentage is more than 53. In Bombay, it is 25. Bombay has got a bigger population than we have. No doubt, there are other States which are poorer than we. Unless and until our people are educated, democracy will be a farce. That is my faith. The first function of a democracy is to ensure a cultured community—cultured not in the sense of possessing university degrees. I have studied as a young student that the Greeks were supposed to be the most cultured people in the world, not because every one of them knew to write and read, but because their great authors, their great historians and poets used to go to the people and recite their works. No doubt, it was a small nation and it was possible for them to do so. Therefore, the people there became most learned. If this arrangement is not possible in our country, we must have some kind of night schools. Nineteen per cent literacy is a very unsatisfactory figure.

There is one thing which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. We have got the pre-University class. Some time back, it was the policy of the Government that our children should be given instruction through the medium of the regional language. Somehow or other they were given instruction through the regional language. Every one of them is efficient to some extent. Now, Sir, in the pre-University class, all the subjects are taught in English. Pupils are required to get 35 per cent for a pass. All the subjects are in English. This is very hard on the pupils. I am afraid that if something is not done, many of our students will find it very difficult to secure 35 per cent.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : You want to have Tamil as the medium?

*** SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR :** No, no.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : What is it that you want to be done?

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : He is silent about it.

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* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : I do not say that Tamil must be the medium. Let us not fix 'thirty-five per cent'. Let us reduce it. No doubt, during the time of the Britishers, 35 per cent would be an insignificant percentage, because every one of us learnt much. Children now do not know anything of English. (Laughter.) Therefore, what is the meaning in asking them to read subjects in English and then requiring them to get 35 per cent? (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sri Seshachariar will now speak.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Sir, it is now ten minutes to six.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We will sit till 7 o'clock.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, along with others I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the way in which he has presented the revised estimates for 1958-59 and also the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 showing a surplus of Rs. 1,39 lakhs. We are also glad that our Government have provided Rs. 2,60 lakhs in the coming year for the amortisation of our debts. From Rs. 16 or Rs. 18 lakhs, the amount has been raised this year to Rs. 230 lakhs and Rs. 260 lakhs for the coming year. This would show that we are in a position to meet our demands. This will hearten investors. This will also show that we are financially a bit stronger than we were. Taking all these into consideration, I would like to say that in regard to expenditure in certain departments, it is possible for us to economise. I am only referring to one or two departments.

So far as the General Sales Tax Department is concerned, in the Composite State, our income was to the tune of Rs. 18 crores and the expenditure was about Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 lakhs. But, now, after the Reorganization of States, our income is reduced to Rs. 11 to 12 crores, and our expenditure has gone up to Rs. 49 lakhs. That was the position last year and I think it continues this year also. Also, take the Registration Department. Our income from that department is only Rs. 76 lakhs, but the expenditure on that department is Rs. 35 lakhs or so, that is, more than 50 per cent of our earnings. This is only an illustration. Probably, there are several other departments like these.

5-50
p.m.

As for the rent that the Government are paying for the buildings that some of the offices occupy and also for the quarters occupied by our officers. I think that the expenditure under that head is merged with other expenditure. I could say that quite a large sum is spent on this item. We must have a phased programme for the purpose of locating our offices in buildings of the Government. On the other hand, the Government are spending large sums of money for construction of Block Development offices and other offices. I have seen in several places that the Sub-Registrars' offices have been located in rented buildings. In regard to these matters, a certain amount of economy should be practised.

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While speaking about general sales tax, we find from the Budget Memorandum that three commodities—textiles, sugar and tobacco—have been removed from our list. The Budget estimate was reduced to Rs. 8 crores and odd last year. In the previous year, though these commodities were removed from our list, our income happened to be the same. I think it probably rose to Rs. 11 crores and odd. That being the case, with the introduction of the new Act, the income should be expected to be a little more. But still, there is a general feeling that so far as the perishables are concerned, we are not fair. There is so much of propaganda everywhere, probably sponsored by the wholesalers also. It may be so. Much propaganda is carried on by even the street vendors, as my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has pointed out. Even the street vendors go about saying all sorts of things. There is a demand that vegetables and other perishables should be completely exempted from sales tax. Wherever the street vendors go, they are saying that vegetables and other things are in great demand because of the imposition of the tax on them and so many other things. My recollection is that about four or five years ago, when we had a tax on vegetables, our income was nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. With the inclusion of flowers now—of course, the exemption limit is much higher—probably our income will roughly come to Rs. 3 lakhs. Considering the rate of collection and the rate of increase in the general sales tax, I think in all fairness, we can exempt these perishables from tax. I appeal to the Government to cancel the levy of this tax in view of the fact that our income has increased and also in view of the fact that we have a surplus. In view of these considerations, I say that perishables may be exempted from this tax.

So far as Co-operation is concerned, there seems to be a general feeling that there is something inflexible in the Co-operative Societies Act, that it is inelastic and that it is not possible to make any changes in that Act. I would like to point out that it follows the Acts in other countries and in other States. It has bye-laws, rules and all those things. There is nothing inflexible about it. There is no question of inelasticity either. The complaint is with reference to the persons, I mean the persons who enforce the Act, and who manage the institutions. In some places at least, there is a proposal to push through the full-finance scheme. It means that the entire amount that is required by the agriculturists has got to be obtained through the co-operative societies. Time was when the co-operative societies were lending and the Government were also lending. The Government were lending in one direction and the co-operative societies were lending in another direction. Moneys were lent under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and some other Acts. The Government had also the first charge in respect of certain debts. Now, when the full-finance scheme is sought to be introduced in certain Block centres, one thing has got to be remembered. In the case of loans granted by the Government, the rate of interest is 5½ per cent. In the case of co-operative societies, it

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is 6½ per cent. And there is the penal rate of 12 per cent for default. In the case of the co-operative societies, one thing has got to be noticed and I think the Government will please look into the matter. It is this. In the case of the loans issued by the Reserve Bank for agricultural expenditure, the rate of interest is 2 per cent or so. It passes through the State Bank and then through the District Bank. Finally, when it reaches the primary society or the member concerned, it comes to 6½ per cent. All the intermediaries take portions of the interest and the amount that is sought to be lent by the Reserve Bank to the agriculturists, finally is lent at the rate of 6½ per cent. This is a matter which the Government should seriously consider. It is a matter for consideration whether the intermediaries could be dispensed with and the amounts of loan made available to the agriculturists at favourable rates of interest. This is one matter which could be considered in regard to the full-finance scheme.

There is another matter which I would like to mention. In the grant of loans, of course, there will be some delay. But, in the case of co-operative societies, I should say, there is very serious and enormous delay. I know some Banks are efficiently managed. But, in some cases, they are not very well managed. In such cases, there is a lot of delay. I find that in the case of the Agricultural Banks, they have found it very difficult to get loans. Because, very often, the Inspectors of Banks have to inspect and find out and then alone the loans are sanctioned. So there is some amount of delay. This could be avoided by some arrangement, some effective arrangement. Something should be done to see that these loans are issued to the agriculturists without much delay. I would like the Government to consider all these aspects when they introduce the full-finance scheme in any area.

While I am on this point, I may also mention something about the Blocks. We have the first stage Blocks where we have got the area specialists who are called the Block Development Officers and the subject specialists who are called the Extension Officers. We spend, I think, in the first stage Blocks about Rs. 2.40 lakhs a year and for the five years we spend about Rs. 12 lakhs. That is said to be the standard rate for these Blocks. It so happens that in most cases the Block Development Officers are much younger in age and service than the Extension Officers who happen to be seniors in age, experience and service. Therefore, there is difficulty experienced by the Block Development Officers in coordinating the work of these Extension Officers and in extracting work from them. There is not much of co-operation among them, with the result that we do not get the entire value of the money spent in these Blocks. Then, it is said that the Collector who is given the extraordinary power of dismissal for dereliction of duty supervises the whole thing. Is it possible for the Collector with so many files and other things to attend to, to supervise the work of these people? Leaders are trained and new improvements are

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introduced in the villages. These are not followed simply for the reason that their work is not checked by anybody. Therefore, I submit that there must be a separate agency for supervising the work of these people. Unless we have a good agency for supervising and co-ordinating the work of these people, it is not possible to show any great progress.

I am glad, Sir, that a sum of Rs. 50,000 is reserved for the Police Housing Scheme. Where quarters have already been constructed and where electric energy is available, we find the quarters are not lighted. We do not even find street lights provided in these places. It is said that they have been constructed in private areas and that provision for supply of electricity is not made. May I submit that when we propose to spend Rs. 50 lakhs for construction of new quarters, provision should also be included in the estimates even in the first instance for supply of electricity wherever electric energy is available? It may be pleaded that electricity comes under another head of service. But I think with some effort, supply of electricity can also be included in the new housing schemes. Provision for supply of electricity need not wait till after the completion of construction of these houses. In several Sub-Inspectors' quarters there is no electricity. They are as bad as the Taluk Offices where there are no electric lights. My submission is that wherever electric energy is available, electricity should be supplied to these quarters.

While mentioning about the Police, I should also mention another matter on which the Government should bestow some attention. I am referring to the anti-corruption department of the Government. It is seen in very many cases, the anti-corruption department, which is called the X-Branch of the Police Department, is more active against its own men than against others. They proceed against their own kith and kin, brothers in the field, in very many cases where a drive is made. The unfortunate thing in such investigations is that the policemen themselves get the witnesses, if necessary even to Madras, and take the statements of those witnesses. You know, Sir, that statements taken by the policemen are not admissible as evidence in a Court of Law in criminal investigations under the Criminal Procedure Code. But in the case of an enquiry by the Tribunal, statements taken by the Police officers are admissible as evidence against the accused person. The time taken for the enquiry, the time taken by the Tribunal to consider the case and the time taken by the Government to arrive at a decision on the recommendations of the Tribunal, all these come to not less than two or three years. During all this time the charge is hanging on the head of the poor accused and very often they are under suspicion. No doubt, corrupt men have to be punished. I do not deny that. But the matter cannot be kept hanging for two or three years. Even criminal cases are said to be disposed of in about three or four months. Action is taken against magistrates who do not dispose of cases quickly. But in these cases where the officer is not in a position to dispute

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the evidence that is adduced against him, because it is all done behind him; they are allowed to hang on for two or three years. I would impress upon the Government that in such cases action should be taken expeditiously and finality reached so that the man concerned may be relieved of the bother as quickly as possible.

Sir, I have finished in regard to general matters and I would close after referring to one or two local matters. In regard to low income group housing scheme, even during this year there was a great demand. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies could not meet the demand with the result that at the end of the year, construction of a number of buildings had to be abandoned. For the coming year only Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided for the purpose. There is an allotment of about Rs. 38 lakhs by the City Improvement Trust. This Rs. 20 lakhs I referred to is for the entire State. My submission is that it should be raised at least to some extent so that the Registrar may meet the demands. The tempo of construction has increased everywhere. People belonging to the low income group are trying to construct houses in various places, in mufassal areas and places near about Madras.

I wish to refer to water-supply schemes in respect of two places. One is Avadi. It is a growing town where you have the vehicle depot and other industrial establishments. The population of that place is about eight to ten thousand. There is not even a well in that place because no well could be dug there. The two or three wells put up were failures. The Migration Depot was supplying water for some time. The Special Armed Police camp is there now. The proposal now is to have a composite scheme for supply of water. The Collector appears to have addressed the Government in respect of this matter and it has been pending with the Government for the past two years. I would request Government to look into the matter. The other scheme is in regard to supply of water to Cheyyar. The matter is pending with the Government for the past three or four years. There was a proposal to bring water from the Cheyyar river. For that purpose the people had also deposited some money and the preliminary survey and all that was completed. In spite of that, nothing has been done up till now. This may also be looked into by the Government.

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That is all I wanted to say.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget estimates reveal all-round improvement and we should congratulate the Government and the Hon. the Minister for Finance in particular on this achievement. But taking the Budget as a whole, much attention has not been given to improving the lot of the common man. Our aim should be the improvement of the lot of the common man; he should be given a fair deal. Looked at from that angle, a great deal has to be done, not only in the coming years but for several years to come.

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On pages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, schemes for improvement of agriculture, improvement of cattle wealth, expansion of electricity, minor irrigation works and other projects have been adumbrated. We are glad that so much attention is being paid to all these. Some attention has also been given to the improvement of cottage and small-scale industries. They should not only be located near about Madras but should be spread over throughout the State, in every nook and corner of the State. The Japanese expert on Small-scale Industries, Mr. Sasaki, has advised us pertinently at a public meeting held here at Madras the other day that there should be specialisation and that our products should attract the foreign markets also.

The time given to me being limited, let me come to my own subject, namely, education. The Hon. the Minister for Finance, in charge of Education also, has devoted two pages to this subject in his Budget speech. At the end, he says, 'We propose to frame an integrated educational scheme on the basis of these reports'. Various questions have arisen in the educational sphere and many committees have been constituted to go into them. Their reports are awaited. In the meanwhile, we are spending a lot on schemes already drawn up. Basic education has been accepted as the future pattern of education. There has been considerable improvement in the field of secondary education and many high schools have been already converted into multi-purpose schools. We have already brought in reformation in University education also, by having reorganized courses like the pre-University course and the three-year degree course. Education at all levels should be coordinated and improvement accelerated.

Sir, the hon. the Deputy Chairman referred to the medium of instruction. He was even asked to give his definite views on the question of medium. But he preferred to be silent. After all, it is a matter that cannot be brushed aside for ever. A weighty opinion expressed in this behalf is, 'Till there is natural, unforced development of the regional language, it would be folly to displace English.' Certainly, our aim should be to see that there is natural unforced development of the regional language. But we have to begin somewhere. We want the standard of English to be high. The present standard is no good. We want that the present standard should go up. But, at the same time, we want that there should be a definite policy followed by the State as to whether we are going to have Tamil as the medium of instruction or not. If we are to have Tamil as the medium of instruction, what are we doing in that direction? Last month we had a meeting presided over by the Hon. the Minister for Home, when the Hon. the Minister for Education awarded plaques for a glossary prepared for use in training colleges by a Committee with the assistance of the Principals of the three Training Colleges and their staff. The Principals of the Training Colleges at Saidapet, Tirupalathurai and Tuticorin were given the awards for their services in getting up that glossary. Their work was very much appreciated. At the meeting it was said that whatever be the delay

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in introducing Tamil as the medium of instruction in other colleges, such as the Arts, Engineering and Technological, the training colleges should switch on to Tamil medium in respect of all subjects except English, since the trainees there after the period of training would be expected to impart knowledge to the students in the mother tongue, namely, Tamil. I am glad the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and Vice-Chancellor of our great University is here at present in this House. I would appeal to him and to the Hon. the Education Minister to see their way to introduce Tamil as the medium of instruction at least in the training colleges to begin with and see how the experiment works.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: May I say that the training colleges have been given the option by the University to use the regional language?

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Is it for all subjects, Sir?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: They can do so, if they like.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: I thank the Vice-Chancellor for more light thrown on this important matter.

Sir, I want to invite the kind attention of the Hon. the Minister for Education to the matching grant offered to the teachers in colleges. I am told that the University has played its part splendidly and that it is giving pay according to the recommendations of the University Grants Commission. The other day the Chairman of the University Grants Commission was kind enough to say that he was prepared to release his part of the grant, that is, 50 per cent, in case the Government also came forward with their part of the grant. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has been requested both on the floor of this House and elsewhere to accept the offer but his reply has all along been that the strength has been poor in certain college classes and that there has been a fall in admission to colleges. He has also given out one or two other excuses. He wanted a committee to suggest ways and means but I just here make a request that this is a matter which cannot brook any delay. When even for the current year, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission is prepared to give his matching contribution and when the other colleges affiliated to the Universities are too willing to give their part of the grant and when there is a surplus in the current year's Budget to the tune of Rs. 265 lakhs, the Hon. the Minister for Finance may be so good as to announce that this long delayed justice—because, in my opinion, it is nothing more than doing justice—would be done immediately. There cannot be any excuses. The poor strength or fall in admission or any other reason should not stand in the way. Sir, the College Professors have also been given greater work-load and they are asked—I am told—to work for 18 hours a week and a good majority of them are so working.

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In one or two classes where a classical language or Urdu is taught, the attendance may be poor and teachers handling such subjects may have lesser hours of work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has only two more minutes. There are four more hon. Members to speak to-day.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, I will conclude in three or four minutes.

So also in respect of pay and other emoluments of school teachers, there are different scales prevailing. There are the local board scale, the Government scale and the private institution scale. If the Government will it, they can say that there should be uniform scales in all institutions for the same category of teachers. It is high time that we took up this matter also for consideration.

More than that, I just want to refer to the inordinate delay in the disbursement of pension and Provident Fund contributions to the retiring teachers. We have made representations both on the floor of this House and outside that the retiring teachers are not given the pension and the Provident Fund for years after their retirement. I was told that the Government had amended the rules recently for the purpose of speeding up these payments. But, all the same, I can even now cite cases district-wise where pensions are not ordered to be given and Provident Fund accounts are yet to be closed. There should be a more simplified procedure. It is stated that in the Central Government the Pension Order of a Government servant is passed on the day he retires. If there is some unavoidable delay, a provisional pension is sanctioned there. But here the lot of the pensioners is unenviable and as such we should devise ways and means to simplify the procedure for the payment of pension and Provident Fund amounts. I appeal to the Government once again to go further into the matter and simplify the existing procedure at a very early date.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையினைக்கேட்டு மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். ரூ. 15 லட்சம் மிச்சப்படுத்த வேண்டியிருந்தது ரூ. 265 லட்சமாக மாறியதுபற்றிக்கூட நான் மகிழ்ச்சியுறவில்லை. ஆனால், முதன்முறையாக அவர்கள் வரவு செலவுத்திட்டம் பற்றித் தமிழில் உரையாற்றியது கண்டு நான் பெருமகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். 15, 20 நாட்களுக்கு முன்னர்தான் இம்மன்றத்தில் உள்ள நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழ் மொழியில் செயல்படுத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்று நான் ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தேன். அத்தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்த சில நாட்களுக்கெல்லாம் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்களே தமிழில் உரையாற்றியது எனக்குக் கைமேல் பலனாக இருக்கிறது என்றே மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: இதற்கு முன்னால்கூட தமிழில்தான் வாசித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார். இந்தத் தடவை தமிழிலேயே எழுதினார். அதுதான் வித்தியாசம்.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: நன்றி. அது எனக்குத் தெரியாது. பத்திரிகைகளில்கூட முதல் தடவையாக அவர் தமிழில் உரை வழங்கினார் என்றுதான் வந்தது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். எப்படி.

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மிருந்தாலும் நான் அவருக்கு அதற்காக நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தை, குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு பற்றிக் கருதாது, கவலைப்படாத குசேலர் குடும்பத்துக்குச் சமமானது என்று கூறுவது பொருந்தும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். அதிலேயும், செட்டும் சிக்கனமும் வறுமையிலே செம்மை காணும் மாண்பும் படைத்த நல்லகுடிப் பிறந்த மனைவியைப் போன்றவர் நமது நிதியமைச்சர் கணம் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் நல்ல குடிப்பிறந்த மனைவி வறுமை வந்தாலும் அதை வெளிக் குக் காட்டாமல் தன் குழந்தைகளை அழகுபடுத்தி, நன்கு அலங்கரித்து, நாலு பணக்காரப் பிள்ளைகளோடு சரி சமானமாக வாழ விடுவான், விளையாட விடுவான், அரை வயிற்றுக் கஞ்சி ஊற்றி அதிலும் மீத்து எளிய வாழ்க்கை நடத்தினாலும் கணியமாக, கொஞ்சம் பணம் சேகரித்து, “என்னிடமும் பணம் இருக்கிறது, நானும் பணக்காரர்களுக்குப் பிற்பட்டவன் அல்ல, என் குடும்பமும் பணக்காரக் குடும்பத்திற்குப் பிற்பட்டதல்ல” என்று சொல்லித் திருப்தியுடன் வாழ்வது போல் இருக்கிறது, நமது நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் 265 லட்சம் ரூபாய் மீத்து வைத்திருப்பது. அரை வயிற்றுக் கஞ்சி குடித்துப் பழக்கப்பட்ட குழந்தைகள், இன்னும் ஒரு கவளம் சோறு கிடைத்ததால் வாழ்வு வளம் பெற்றுவிட்டார்கள். அரை வயிற்றுக் கஞ்சி கிடைத்தாலும், வெளிக் குக் கணயத்தோடும், மதிப்போடும், சிறப்போடும் வாழ வேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கைக்கு இணங்கத்தான் இருக்கிறது நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் செலவு ஏதும் செய்யாமல் ரூ. 265 லட்சம் மீத்து வைத்திருப்பது.

வரி போடவில்லை. இதுபற்றி எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் பேசினார்கள். உண்மையில் அது மகிழ்ச்சிக்கூரிய விஷயமே. ஆனால் என் வரி போடவில்லை என்றால், இனி வரி போட முடியாது. விதிக்கவேண்டிய அளவு விதித்தாய்விட்டது. இங்கே வள்ளுவர் குறள் ஒன்று என் நினைவிற்கு வருகிறது.

“நுனிக்கொம்பர் ஏறினர் அஃதிறந்து ஊக்கின்
உயிர்க்கு இறுதியாகிவிடும்”

என்று. உச்சாணிக் கிளையில் ஒருவன் ஏறி விட்டால், அதற்கு மேல் அவனால் ஏற முடியாது. அப்படி ஏறினால் மரக்கிளை முறிந்து அவன் மாள வேண்டியதுதான். அதுபோலவே, மேலும் வரி போட்டால், மக்கள் துன்பமடைவார்கள். அதனால்தான் போடவில்லையே தவிர வேறில்லை. இருந்தபோதிலும் மேலும் வரி போடாதது மகிழ்ச்சிக்கூரிய விஷயமே.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கல்வியைப்பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். புண்ணிய பாரத பூமியில் “கல்வி சிறந்தது தமிழ்நாடு”, மற்றையோர் காணாத, காண முடியாத, புதுமைகளை எல்லாம் காட்டுகிறது. நம் மாநிலக் கல்வி இலாகா. பக்ல உணவுத் திட்டம், பள்ளி வளர்ச்சி—சீரமைப்பு—திட்டம் இவை எல்லாம் உலகமே கண்டு வியக்கத்தக்க நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன.

ஆதாரக் கல்வியைப் பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். நமது தேசத் தந்தை காந்தியடிகள், தொழில்வழிக் கல்விபற்றி நுணுகி ஆராய்ந்து அதைக் கண்டுபிடித்தார்கள். நமது நாட்டில் எட்டாவது வகுப்புப் படித்தாலும், எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. படித்துத் தேறினாலும், அல்லது பி.எ., எம்.ஏ. படித்துத் தேறினாலும்கூட இறுதியாக அவர்கள் பேனா ஒட்டும் வேலைக்குத்தான், அதாவது (quill drivers) “கவில் ட்ரைவோஸ்கத்தான்” போகிறார்கள். ஆக, இப்படிப் பணம் செலவு செய்துப் படித்தும் இம்மாதிரித் தொழிலுக்குப் போவதைவிட, தொழில்வழிக் கல்விதான் சிறந்தது. அப்படியிருக்க, இன்று அந்த அடிப்படைக் கல்வி, ஆதாரக் கல்வி நமது நாட்டில் அதிலும் குறிப்பாகத் தமிழ் நாட்டில் எந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்று பார்ப்போமேயானால் உண்மையில் வருத்தப்படத்தான் தோன்றுகிறது. பல ஆண்டுகள் ஆதாரப் பள்ளியிலே நான் ஆசிரியராக இருந்தேன். தலைமை ஆசிரியராகவும் இருந்தேன். எனவே அதுபற்றி எனக்கு ஓரளவு தெரியும். ஆதாரப் பள்ளிப் பயிற்சி என்றால் என்ன என்பதை. மாணவர்களும் புரிந்துகொள்

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வதில்லை, ஆசிரியர்களும் புரிந்துகொள்வதில்லை, ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி அளிக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களும் புரிந்துகொள்வதில்லை. இது வருந்தத்தக்க நிலைதான். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஆதாரக் கல்வியிலே அடிப்படைத் தொழில் நூற்றல் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது சரியான முறை அல்ல. 14, 15 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு ஒரு முறை காந்தியடிகளை நான் இதுபற்றிக் கேட்டேன். அவர்கள் வெகு அழகாகப் பதில் சொன்னார்கள். “எந்த ஊரில், எந்தத் தொழில் சிறப்பாக இருக்கிறதோ, அந்தத் தொழிலை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு எண், எழுத்து, விஞ்ஞானம், பூகோளம் போன்றவைகளெல்லாம் போதிக்கப்படவேண்டும், இதுதான் சிறந்த ஆதாரக் கல்விப் பயிற்சி” என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக எங்கு எடுத்தாலும், இன்று ஆதாரக் கல்வி என்றால் நூற்றலே என்ற நிலையில் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. ஆதாரக் கல்விக்கு மூல இடமான வார்தா போன்ற இடத்திற்கு மறு பயிற்சிக்காக (ரெபிரஷர் கோர்ஸுக்காக) ஆண்டுக்கு ஒரு முறை, ஆசிரியர்கள் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால், ஆதாரக் கல்விப் பயிற்சி என்றால் என்ன என்பதைச் சரியான முறையிலே புரிந்துகொள்ளும் நிலை ஏற்படும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, வயது வந்தோர் கல்வியைப்பற்றி (அடல்டு எஜுகேஷன்) சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். “அடல்டு எஜுகேஷனுக்காக” ரூ. 3½ லட்சம் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின் கீழ் மற்றும் ரூ. 98,000 வரை அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதோடு ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி அளிப்பதிலே ரூ. 42,000 செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. என்னுடைய அனுபவத்திலிருந்து கூறுகிறேன், ஓரளவுக்கு இது லீஸ்தான். 7½ ஆண்டு காலம் வயது வந்தோர் கல்விக்காக உழைத்தேன். என் வாழ்க்கையிலே ஒரு ஆயிரம் பேர்களுக்கு எழுத்து படிக்கக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று நினைத்தேன். 7½ ஆண்டுகளில் 120 பேர்களுக்குத்தான் கற்றுக் கொடுக்க முடிந்தது. அதிலும் 20, 25 பேர்கள்தான் எழுத்தறிவு பெற்றவர்களார்கள். பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் நெற்றி வேர்வை நிலத்திலே விழும்படி உழைக்கும் பாட்டாளி மக்கள். அவர்கள் வீட்டுக்கு வருகிறபொழுது இளைத்து, களைத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களையெல்லாம் கூட்டி எண்ணும், எழுத்தும் கற்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அது உண்மையிலேயே சித்திரவதை போல் ஆகிறது நான் கண்ட அனுபவத்திலே. அது மாதத்திரமல்ல. அவர்களுக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கின்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் யார்? பகல் எல்லாம் உழைத்துப் பையன்களோடு மாரடித்து, வாரத்திற்கு 6 நாட்கள் வேலை செய்து, தினம் 5½ மணி, 6 மணி நேரம் வேலை செய்து, இளைத்துக் களைத்துச் சலித்துப் போய் வரும் ஆசிரியர்களைக் கொண்டு மறுபடியும் வயது வந்தோர்களுக்குக் கற்பிக்கச் செய்வது சரியா? அவர்களைச் சித்திர வதை செய்வதாகும். ஆண்டுதோறும் கெஜட்டில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஆசிரியர்கள் வயதுவந்தோர் பள்ளிப் பயிற்சி பெறுகிறார்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் பகலில் பள்ளியில் வேலை செய்யும் ஆசிரியர்கள். அவர்கள் இரவுப் பள்ளியில் எங்ஙனம் பணி செய்ய முடியும்? அப்படியானால், நம்முடைய பாரத பூமியிலே, சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த நாட்டிலே, முதியோருக்குக் கல்வி, வயது வந்தோருக்குக் கல்வி கற்பிக்க வேண்டாமா என்று சிலர் கேட்கலாம். வேண்டும்தான். அது சரியான முறையில் கற்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். என்ன முறை? அவர்கள் தொழிற்சாலைகளிலே வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வேலை செய்கின்றபோதே வேலை நேரத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்கிக்கொடுத்து, கல்வி கற்றுக் கொடுக்க வழிவகை செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் கற்றுக்கொள்பவர்களுக்கு மாதத் திட்டம் 2, 3 ரூபாய் உயர்வு கொடுப்பது போன்ற சலுகை காட்டவேண்டும். வயது வந்தோர் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் நான் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சிகள் பல. அவர்களுக்கு உ கொடுத்தோம். புல்தகம் கற்பலகை முதலிய எல்லாப் பொருள்களும் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தோம். அப்படியிருந்தும் அவர்கள் வாரத்திலே 2, 3 நாளைக்குத்தான் ஒழுங்காக வருவார்கள். ஆரம்பத் தில் 20 பேர்கள் இருந்தால், 25 நாட்களுக்குள் 2 பேர்கள் கூட இருக்க

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மாட்டார்கள். எனவே முன் சொன்ன முறைப்படி வயது வந்தோருக்குக் கல்வி கற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால்தான் வயதுவந்தோர் கற்க முடியும் என்று சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மாணவர்களிடையே ஒழுங்கு, அமைதி, கட்டுப்பாடு இவைகளெல்லாம் வரவரக் குறைந்துகொண்டே வருகின்றன. இதை நினைக்கும்பொழுது, மனம் வேதனைப்படுகிறது. முன்னர் எனக்குத் தெரிந்து 15, 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே சாதாரணமாகச் சாரணர் இயக்கம், பல்க்கலைக் கழகத்தில் யு.டி.சி. பயிற்சி இவை தான் இருந்தன. இப்பொழுதுதான் 10, 11 ஆண்டு காலமாக “நாஷனல் கேட் கோர்”, “ஆக்ஸிலியரி கேட் கோர்”, “பெண்கள் என்.சி.சி. டிவிஷன்” சாரணர் இயக்கம், செஞ்சிலுவை இயக்கம், குடிமைப் பயிற்சி போன்ற இத்தனையும் வந்து மாணவர்களுக்கு குழப்பத்தைத்தான் தந்திருக்கிறது. மாணவர்களிடையே ஒழுங்கின்மை, கட்டுப்பாடின்மை இவை பெருகி வருவதை நாம் காண்கிறோம். இதில் ஏதோ சிக்கல் இருக்கிறது. சிக்கல் எங்கே இருக்கிறது? இதற்கு ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டுக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். 1948-ல் குடிமைப் பயிற்சித் திட்டம் உருவாக்கும் பொறுப்பிலே நானும் ஓரளவு ஈடுபட்டிருந்தேன். குடிமைப் பயிற்சித் திட்டத்தில், தேர்தல் முறை புகுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்தேர்தல் முறையின் பயன் என்ன ஆயிற்று? மாணவர்கள், வெளி உலகத்தில் என்ன காண் கிறார்களோ, பெற்றோர்களும், மற்றவர்களும் எப்படித் தேர்தல் முறையை அனுஷ்டிக்கிறார்களோ, அவையையெல்லாம் பள்ளிகளில் செய்துவிடுகிறா கள். பள்ளிகளிலும் தேர்தல் முறை புகுந்து மாணவர்களிடையே லஞ்சம் தண்டவமாடுகிறது. “எனக்கு வோட்டுப் போடு, காபி வாங்கித் தருகிறேன்” என்று சொல்லி ஹோட்டலுக்கு கூப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். பணமும் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். வெளியிலே தேர்தல் முறை எப்படி நடக்கிறதோ, அது போலவே பள்ளிகளிலும் நடக்கிறது. பள்ளிகளில் இந்தத் தேர்தல் முறை வந்து, மாணவர்களை ஒழுக்கமின்மைக்கும், கட்டுப்பாடின்மைக்கும் ஓரளவுக்கு ஆளாக்கிவிட்டது.

“நாஷனல் கேட் கோர்”, “ஆக்ஸிலியரி கேட் கோர்” இவைகளுக் கெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் ஏராளமாகப் பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்கிறது. 1958-59-ல் என்.சி.சி.க்காக 19.33 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது வருகிற ஆண்டில் 1959-60-ல் 19.95 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவிடப் போகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதற்குத் தகுந்த பலன் அனுபவிக்கிறார்களா என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாட்டில் சாரணர் இயக்கம் சரிவர நடந்தாலே போதும். சாரணர் இயக்கம் போன்று, மற்ற இயக்கங்கள் நம்முடைய நாட்டிற்கு அவ்வளவு அருகதையுள்ளதாகாது. நம்முடைய நாட்டில் மாணவர்களிடையே சத்தியம், அஹிம்சை, பக்தி, மரியாதை முதலான உயர்ந்த பண்பாடுகளை வளர்க்க வேண்டும். அதற்குச் சிறந்த சாதனமாக இருப்பது சாரணர் இயக்கம்தான்.

நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே பெண்களுக்குக் கூட ‘என். லி.ஸி.’ பயிற்சி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களுக்குத் துப்பாக்கி தூக்கிச் சுடுவதற்கும் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அன்பு, அறிவு, பெருமை, கருணை, மற்றது மன்னிக்கும் மாண்பு, கற்பு இத்தகைய சிறந்த பண்பெல்லாம் உருவெடுத்துப் பெண் களாகப் பிறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அத்தகைய மங்கையர் மணிகளை எல்லாம் நீண்ட கால்ட்டை, காக்கி உடைகள் அணிந்து ஆண்கோலத்தில் பார்க்கும் பொழுது, உண்மையிலேயே மனம் வேதனைப்படுகிறது. பெண்களுக்கு அந்த நிலைமை வரக்கூடாது. பெண்கள் தனிப்பட்ட சிறப்புடையவர்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டை ஆளக்கூடிய சக்தியும் உள்ளவர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இத்தகைய துப்பாக்கி தூக்கிச் சுடுவதற்குப் பயிற்சி அளிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. அவர்களுக்குத் தங்களைத்-தாங்களே காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்ளும் ஆன்மசக்தி இருக்கிறது, கற்புத் திறன் இருக்கிறது. தங்கள் தன்மானத்துக்கு ஊறு ஏற்படும் என்று நினைத்தால்-தங்களுக்கு இடையூறு வருகிறது என்று நினைத்தால், நிச்சயமாக அவர்கள் கற்பு நெறி

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கொண்டு காளிகளாக மாற்றிவிடுவார்கள். எனவே, அவர்களுக்கு இத்தகைய போர்ப் பயிற்சி தேவையில்லை. பெண்மணிகள் போர்க்களம் புதும் நிலை நம் நாட்டில் என்றுமே வராது.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: The hon. Member is explaining a very interesting point when the House is completely free from its Lady Members!

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: ஆண்கள் பெண்களைக் காக்க, பெண்கள் ஆண்களை அவர்களுக்குரிய முறையில் காக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பெண் நலத்தினை ஆண் மக்களின் வீரம் போற்றிக் காக்கவேண்டும். இதைத்தான் பாரதியார் வெகு அழகாக

“பெண் நலத்தினை ஆண்மக்கள் வீரத்தான் பேணுமாயின் பிறிது ஒரு கேடில்லை”

என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே, பெண்களுக்கு இந்தப் போர்ப் பயிற்சி கொடுப்பது என்பது நம்முடைய நாட்டிற்குப் பொருந்தாத செய்தி.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

VIDWAN SRI T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Five minutes more, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let not the hon. Member ask for more than five minutes.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: அடுத்தபடியாக, சாரணர் இயக்கம் சிறந்த இயக்கம் என்று சொன்னேன். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் மிகக் குறைவாகப் பண உதவி அளிக்கிறது. அதை அதிகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். சாரணர் இயக்கம்பற்றி டாக்டர் அனி பெஸன்டு பின்வருமாறு சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்:—

‘If I had a dozen sons—I have only one—I would send them all into the Scout Movement, as soon as they could enter its lowest grade and I would send the daughters into the Girl Guides under similar conditions. I know what a useful lot they are. They are good citizens of this country, ready to work for it, ready to live for it and ready to die for it.’

அத்தகைய ஒரு சிறந்த இயக்கத்திற்கு 1958-ல் ரூ. 35,000 கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஆண்டில் ரூ. 20,000 தான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மிகவும் முக்கியமான ஒரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேச வேண்டும். அதாவது மினவர்களைப்பற்றி

Kindly excuse me, Sir, I am the only person competent to speak about fisheries and fisherman. If I exceed five minutes, please excuse me, Sir. I will try to finish in seven minutes or so.

தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஆயிரம் ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளாகக் கடற்கரையிலே வாழ்ந்து வருபவர்கள் மினவ மக்கள். இலக்கியத்தில் சொல்லுவார்கள், கல்தோன்றி மண் தோன்றிக் காலத்தே வானோடு முன்தோன்றி மூத்தகுடி என்று. கடலும், கடலும் சார்ந்த இடமும் நெய்தல். அங்கு வசிப்பவர்கள் மினவர்கள். பரதவர் என்று சங்ககால இலக்கியத்தில் சொல்லப்படுபவர்கள். அந்த மக்கள் கடலுக்கும், கடலைச் சார்ந்த இடத்திற்கும் உரிமை உள்ளவர்கள். அரசாங்கம் சமீபத்திலே நொச்சிக்குப்பம், டொம்மிங் குப்பம் முன்னிக்குப்பம் முதலிய இடங்களிலுள்ள மக்களையெல்லாம் அப்புறப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலே எத்தனையோ சிக்கல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் ஓரளவுக்கு அதிருப்தி தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள்

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என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முன்பாக அவர்களில் சில முக்கியஸ்தர்களை அனுசி இந்தத் திட்டம் சரிதானா என்று கேட்டிருக்க வேண்டும். கடலிலே மாப்பு வருவதுண்டு. மாப்பு என்றால் மீன் கூட்டம். இந்த மாதிரி மீன் கூட்டம் வரும்போது இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று நிமிஷத்திற்குள் கட்டுமரம் கட்டிக்கொண்டு போனால்தான் அந்த மீன் கூட்டத்தைப் பிடிக்கலாம். நொச்சிக்குப்பத்தில் இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்கள்—ஆல் இந்தியா ரேடியோவிற்கு அருகே இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்கள்—ஒஷியானிக் ஹோட்டலுக்கு அருகே மாற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த மாதிரி சமயத்தில் சுமார் 1 மைல் தூரத்திலிருந்து எப்படி வா முடியும்? டொம்மிங்குப்பத்தையும் முள்ளிக்குப்பத்தையும் பொறுத்த வரையில் பாவாயிலில். மெரினாவை அழகுபடுத்த வேண்டுமென்று அங்கிருந்து கல் வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு சிறப்பாக வாழ்கின்ற மக்களையும் மாற்றுவது கொஞ்சம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டிய விஷயம். நான் ஒன்று சொல்லுகின்றேன். கடலோரத்தை அடுத்து இருக்கின்ற குடிசைகளை மாற்றுவர்கள். ஆனால் ரோடு ஓரமாக கல் வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு நன்றாக இருப்பவர்களை மாற்ற வேண்டாம். அவர்களை மாற்றி வேறு இடத்திலே அங்கு மாளிகை கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறார்களாம். தாங்கள் வாழ்ந்த இடத்தை விட்டு—உரிமையோடு இருந்த இடத்தை விட்டு—வேறு இடத்தில் அவர்களால் சுகமாக வாழ முடியாது. அதுவும் அந்த அங்கு மாளிகைக்கு 10 ரூபாய் அல்லது 15 ரூபாய் வாடகை வசூல் செய்யப் போகின்றார்களாம். சராசரியாக ஒரு மீனவர் ஒரு நாளைக்கு 10 அல்லது 12 அணு தான் சம்பாதிக்க முடியும். அவர்களிடம் 10 ரூபாய் அல்லது 15 ரூபாய் வாடகை கேட்டால், அவர்களால் கொடுக்க முடியாது. மூன்று ரூபாய் அல்லது ஐந்து ரூபாய் தான் வாடகை வசூலித்துவிட்டு, அவர்கள் இந்த மாதிரி வாடகை கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு 20 ஆண்டுகள் அங்கேயே வசித்து வந்தால், அந்த இடம் அவர்களுக்கே உரிமையாகிவிடும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்ட வேண்டும். அப்படிக்கில்லாமல் அங்கே வசித்து வரவேண்டும், வாடகையை மட்டும் கொடுத்து வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவது நல்லதாக இருக்காது. ஆகையால் இதைச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மீன் இலாகாவைப்பற்றி இங்கே குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். கடந்த இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக மீன் இலாகா என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அது மீனவர்கள் நலத்திற்காக நன்கு பாடுபடுகிறது என்பதை மீனவர்கள் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக மீன் இலாகாவின் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிற அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் வாழ்த்தி வணங்குகிறேன். மீன் இலாகாவிலுள்ள அலுவலர்கள் மிகவும் திறமையாக வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எங்கு குறை இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறேமோ அந்த இடத்திற்கு உடனே வருகிறார்கள், வந்து குறைகளைக் கவனிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இலாகாவின் தலைவரான திரு. சி.பி. கேலு ஏராடி அவர்கள் மிகத் திறமையாகப் பணியாற்றி வருகிறார்கள். கோவளத்தில் ஒரு குறை இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால், அடுத்த நாள் அவரை அங்கே பார்க்கலாம். இவ்வளவு திறமையாக வேலை செய்து வந்தவர் துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக இன்றிலிருந்து வேறு இலாகாவிற்கு மாற்றப்படுகிறார். அந்த இடத்திற்கு வருகின்றவர்களும் அப்படியே திறமையாக வேலை செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

நமக்கு 620 மைல் நீளக் கடற்கரை இருக்கிறது. அதிலே மொத்தம் 250 மீனவ கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 2½ லட்சம் மீனவ மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நமக்கு 12 கோடி ஏக்கர் மீன்பிடி பகுதி இருக்கின்றது. அதிலே 40 லட்சம் ஏக்கரில் மீன் பிடிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதாவது 3 சத வீதப் பகுதியில்தான் மீன் பிடிக்கப்படுகிறது, மீதமுள்ள 97 சதவீத இடத்தில் மீன் பிடிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அதிகப்படியான மீன்பிடிப் பகுதியில் மீன் பிடிக்கப்பட்டால் இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான மீன்கள் பிடிக்கப்பட்டு நமது உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறையைக் கூட ஓரளவுக்குச் சமாளிக்கலாம். இன்றைய கோரத்தைப் பாருங்கள், பம்பாயைப் பாருங்கள். கோரத்திலிருந்து மீன் சென்னைக்கு வருகிறது. பம்பாயிலிருந்து மீன் டில்லிக்குப் பறக்கிறது.

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இப்படியெல்லாம் இருக்கிறது வெளி ராஜ்யங்களில். இன்னும் சற்று அதிகமாகப் பணம் செலவு செய்து மீன்பிடித் தொழிலை வளர்த்தால், மீனவர்கள் நல்ல நிலையை அடையலாம், ஏராளமான மீன் செல்வமும் கிடைக்கும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மீனவர்களுக்கு இன்றியமையாதது விசைப் படகுகள். அடுத்த ஆண்டு 30 விசைப் படகுகள் வரையில் கட்டப் போகிறார்கள். இப்படகுகளைக் கட்டுவதற்குப் படகு கட்டும் தளம் வேண்டும். இந்தப் படகு கட்டும் தளம் இல்லாதது சிக்கலாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தளம் இல்லாததால் சென்ற ஜூன் மாதத்தில் 7 விசைப் படகுகள் புயலால் சேதமடைந்தன. அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் சுமார் 30 ஆயிரம் செலவாயிற்று. கடலூரிலும், நாகபட்டினத்திலும் படகு கட்டும் தளம் அமைக்கப்போவதாகச் சென்ற ஆண்டு கூறப்பட்டது. கடலூரில் இம்முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் நாகபட்டினத்தில் ஒன்றும் நடைபெறவில்லை. இராயபுரத்தில் ஒரு படகு கட்டும் தளம் அமைப்பதாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் இன்னும் நடைபெறவில்லை. விசைப் படகுகள் நிறைய அளித்து இந்தச் சமூகத்தினருக்குத் துணை செய்யாவிட்டால், இந்தச் சமூகம் அழிந்து ஒழிந்து விடும் என்று ஐயுறுகிறேன். இவற்றை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

(The Member resumed his seat.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

